

# THE ACADEMY.

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
ITALIAN RECORDS, by ERNEST MYERS	303
WRIGHT'S TRANSLATION OF THE ILIAD, by E. D. A.	304
MORSEHEAD	304
CHALMERS AND GILL'S NEW GUINEA, by COUTTS	304
TROTTER	304
MACLEAN'S MEMOIRS OF THE POYNTZ FAMILY, by E. C. WATERS	306
MISS BURKE'S SHROPSHIRE FOLK-LORE, Part II., by the Rev. M. G. WATKINS	307
NEW NOVELS, by the Rev. DR. LITTLEDALE	307
BOOKS OF TRAVEL	309
NOTES AND NEWS	310
A TRANSLATION: CATULLUS XXXIV., by W. G. HEADEMAN	311
OBITUARY	311
SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS	312
CORRESPONDENCE:— The Merton Professorship of English Language and Literature, by Dr. G. Vielguss; <i>The Squire Papers</i> , by W. Aldis Wright; Prof. S. R. Gardiner, and Walter Rye; <i>The Last of the Goethes</i> , by Miss M. Benthem-Edwards; <i>A Word Wanted</i> , by Canon Taylor; <i>Two Queries</i> , by G. A. Greene	312-13
APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK	313
NETTLESHIP'S LECTURES AND ESSAYS, by Prof. A. S. WILKIN	314
"TIN-YUT" NOT INDIA, by Prof. TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE	315
CORRESPONDENCE:— Some Notes on Roman Pronunciation, by Prof. Rhys; A Recent Emendation of Aristotle, by J. Cook Wilson; The Proposed English Edition of Bühl's Sanskrit Course, by Prof. E. D. Ferry; "The Empire of the Hittites," by the Rev. Dr. W. Wright	315-16
SCIENCE NOTES	316
PHILOLOGY NOTES	316
MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES	317
NEW SOUTH KENSINGTON HANDBOOKS	317
THE GROSVENOR GALLERY, by COSMO MONKHOUSE	318
THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS	318
CORRESPONDENCE:— The Egypt Exploration Fund in the United States, by the Rev. Dr. Winslow	319
NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY	319
"OURS" AT THE HAYMARKET, by FREDERICK WEDMORE	319
STAGE NOTES	320
RECENT CONCERTS, by J. S. SHEDLOCK	320

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*Memoirs of Count Giuseppe Pasolini, late President of the Senate of Italy.* Compiled by his Son. Translated and Abridged by the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie. (Longmans.)

THE first of these books is a fresh contribution to our knowledge of the skilful and indefatigable diplomacy which, with other causes, made Piedmont the nucleus of an united Italy. It is a collection of more than two hundred letters "particulières et confidentielles," written by Cavour with his own hand to Emmanuel d'Azeglio, nephew of the eminent Massimo and at that time Sardinian Minister in London. Signor Bianchi has added some very few explanatory notes, and occasionally letters from other hands are given, mostly when sent by Cavour with his own. On the whole, the collection seems to be chiefly of value as illustrating the tact and tenacity of the great Piedmontese statesman than as revealing any newly discovered situations in the course of the events he watched and influenced. At the same time, they will revive the recollection of many critical conjunctures generally forgotten now that Italian independence is accomplished.

The first few letters relate chiefly to financial points: among these, however, is one giving sagacious reasons against the suggested candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the throne of Greece. The eighteenth letter announces the resignation of the minister of foreign affairs and Cavour's appointment in his place. He deplores the bodily infirmities which prevent Massimo d'Azeglio from taking the post instead of himself, and his own double burden, since he continued to be Minister of Finance. This letter is dated January 10, 1855, and from this date to the Congress of Paris in 1856 the letters are mainly concerned with the arrangements made between England and Sardinia regarding the Sardinian contingent employed in the Crimean War, the payment of a subsidy by England, her provision of transports, &c. Enclosed with these letters to d'Azeglio is one written on April 4, 1855, to Villamarina, Sardinian Minister at Paris, which shows, as does much of the correspondence, the entangling meshes which fettered Italian aspiration and effort under the direction of a diplomatic foreign policy seeking questionable alliances. It shows, too, how far the "Imperial ally" courted by Cavour was, even then, trusted by him. Cavour hesitates to allow the departure of the Sardinian contingent till the attitude of Austria

toward Russia and toward the allies shall have been plainly declared. The letter ends with the significant words: "Avant tout il faut éviter qu'on fasse de nous la victime expiatoire destinée à rendre l'Autriche prospice à la politique Napoléonienne."

Some thirty of the letters are written from Paris during the sittings of the Congress after the Crimean War in the spring of 1856, and these are not the least interesting. It is satisfactory to find Cavour avowing that the chief support of the Italian claims was given by Lord Clarendon, who at one sitting denounced the Papal Government as the worst in the world. Of Walewsky, who presided at the Congress, Cavour says (letter 8):

"Je sais à n'en pas pouvoir douter, que Walewsky travaille contre nous. Il a fait donner le mot d'ordre aux journaux ministériels de ne pas patronner notre cause et de décourager nos espérances. L'empereur laisse faire Walewsky, et celui-ci nous joue. Tout notre espoir est dans Clarendon."

It is humorously curious, in the present state of Europe, to look back on the unceremonious way in which the Prussian plenipotentiaries were treated less than thirty years ago. Having been invited to the Congress as an afterthought of Walewsky's, "chiefly with a view," says Cavour, "of adding a new eagle to his button-hole," they accepted by telegraph, and arrived so promptly as to be thought to be in the way by the other envoys, who held a sitting of two hours while the Prussians were left in the ante-chamber. The next day they refused to attend at all, and the conference had to be split up in various rooms while negotiations were carried on by the minister responsible for their presence.

"Il y a eu un moment où il ne restait plus que les Turcs et nous dans les salons de la conférence. Les autres plénipotentiaires étaient parqués dans les salons, et Walewski et Bourqueney, que Clarendon s'est permis de qualifier de noms burlesques, couraient des uns aux autres pour tâcher de trouver un moyen de conciliation."

Cavour's good opinion of Lord Clarendon and of the English ministry was by no means always maintained: in March, 1857, Cavour writes:

"Il y a longtemps que je m'aperçois que la cause italienne a complètement perdu les sympathies du gouvernement anglais. L'alliance avec l'Autriche est maintenant la base de la politique anglaise. Lord Palmerston revient sur la fin de sa carrière aux errements qu'il a suivi lorsque dans son jeune âge il débutait sous les auspices de Lord Castlereagh."

He was still less pleased when the Tories had come into power and Lord Malmesbury was at the Foreign Office.

"Il est impossible que tout ce qu'il y a d'honnête en Angleterre ne soit revolté en voyant la manière dont on se conduit à notre égard."

The coldness of the English governments in this period was mainly owing to the fact that the Indian Mutiny had renewed the fear of Russia, and the wish to support Austria as a means of holding Russia in check. The most gratifying element in the diplomatic relations of Great Britain and Sardinia is the unchanging resolute friendliness of Sir James Hudson to the Italian cause, and the high respect and regard felt toward him by Cavour and all the best men at Turin.

Before the war of 1859 the English attitude toward Austria had changed again, especially when the latter power refused the English proposal of a mutual disarmament, and continued to threaten Piedmont. During this period (April, 1859) are inserted many interesting despatches of Massimo d'Azeglio, who was on a special mission to England. Among other matters, d'Azeglio describes an interview with Prince Albert, of whom he says:

"Lui, ainsi que tout le monde, m'a, en un mot, fait comprendre que l'Europe nous est contrarie non par l'hostilité à notre cause, mais parce qu'on suppose de grands projets à Napoléon, et l'on croit que nous sommes ses instruments."

Liability to this suspicion was not to be the only price paid by the Sardinian Government for the degrading alliance with a potentate whose career was one long treachery under many forms.

In 1860 the lead in Italy was taken by men of more direct methods. Mazzini, having vainly urged Victor Emmanuel to action, resolved to raise the Italian banner in Sicily, and on the day when his cherished friend Rosalino Pilo died gloriously at the head of the insurrection, Garibaldi and his Thousand were landing on the island, and the final liberation of the Neapolitan dominions was begun. It moved somewhat too quickly for the Court of Turin. But Cavour was, of course, aware of the value of the popular sympathy aroused by Garibaldi's exploit in Europe, and especially in England. While confessing his dread of Garibaldi's entering Naples, he sends to his minister in London a lock of the hero's hair—"pour que vous en fassiez pompe auprès de vos belles dames Garibaldines." That an understanding between the Court and Garibaldi was often difficult to establish may be easily imagined from such incidents as Garibaldi's refusal of the following offer, made to purchase his resignation of his claim to a year's administration of the two Sicilies:

"Le roi et Farini ont fait les offres les plus magnifiques à Garibaldi. Non seulement on l'a fait général d'armée, ce qui équivaut au titre de maréchal, mais on lui a offert un apanage pour son fils aîné, le titre d'aide-de-camp du Roi pour son autre fils, une dot pour sa fille, enfin le cadeau d'un des châteaux royaux et d'un bateau à vapeur."

In February 1861 the first Italian Parliament was summoned, and there are few letters after this. The last is dated April 3, and on June 6 Cavour died. He had seen much accomplished for which he laboured, but he had not lived to see Venice and Rome free, as he might have done if he had not balked Garibaldi's victorious career in 1860.

The second book named above may appropriately be read in connexion with the first. Count Pasolini's son says, in the Preface, that he had at first intended the book to be a domestic history for his own son to read, but that the investigation of his father's notes and correspondence brought to light such a mass of interesting documents as induced him to extend the limits of the memoir. Pasolini's concern with public affairs began through his living near Cardinal Mastai, at the time when he was Bishop of Imola, before becoming Pope Pius IX. Mastai, who was then full of projects of reform, had a great

respect for Pasolini, and, on forming a constitutional ministry at Rome in March 1848, he persuaded Pasolini to join it. But the Pope was already frightened and querulous, and in April his fatal Allocution, in which he recanted his faith in action against the Austrians, caused Pasolini and all the ministry, except Antonelli, to resign. Despairing of politics, Pasolini lived a private life on his estates, much occupied with agricultural improvements, until 1857, when he became Gonfaloniere of Ravenna, to the great advantage of that city. In 1858 he became personally known to Cavour, and after this was successively Governor of Milan, of Turin, Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1862, special envoy to France and England in 1863, and on the evacuation of Venice by the Austrians in 1866 he was appointed Royal Commissioner there, and received visits first from Victor Emmanuel, and then from Garibaldi. His last office was that of President of the Italian Senate, to which he was elected in March 1876. He died in November of the same year.

At all times he seems to have preferred a private life; but his private life, as his son describes it, was a public example, in respect of his devotion to the improvement of the people and the lands under his influence. His life is interesting as that of an honourable, public-spirited, humane Italian gentleman of his time, never coveting office, but never shrinking from it. He did not belong to the heroic band to whom the resurrection of Italy was a religion, who were ready to give and hazard all they had, and would accept no means that were less noble than the end. But he was a man of a type very valuable in the settlement of a country long distracted by hope and fear, and in danger of relapse after the strain has ceased. His successful governorship of Ravenna, Milan, Turin, and Venice, seems proof of the administrative gift in which sympathy, sincerity, and firmness are the chief elements. In his diplomatic career he was necessarily the instrument of the policy handed down to Minghetti from Cavour; but he appears to as much advantage as any Italian could who was compelled to be still courting Louis Napoleon after the betrayal of Villafranca. Truly by both these books, especially by Cavour's letters, is awakened a regretful recollection of the motto prefixed by Mazzini to his address to the Italian youth after the calamities of 1848, "The right line is the shortest between two given points."

ERNEST MYERS.

*The Iliad of Homer.* Books I.—IV. Translated into English Hexameter Verse by Henry Smith Wright. (Bell.)

If we mistake not, there has been of late years something like a lull in the storm of *verse* translations of Homer. Until lately, the two *desiderata* were a thoroughly satisfactory *prose* version, and a really correct, rhythmical, and readable version in English hexameters. We say this without wishing to prejudge the question of the English hexameter; but even its enemies must desire to see it really brought to the test, and presented to us in its most musical form. The scraps quoted by Mr. Arnold from Dr. Hawtrey, and his own frag-

ments, whetted the appetite without satisfying it. Mr. Lang and his coadjutors have practically satisfied our first *desideratum*. The present volume is an instalment of Mr. Smith Wright's attempt to satisfy the second, and we wish him a good deliverance from his formidable ordeal.

It appears from the Preface that Mr. Smith Wright has been encouraged in his enterprise by an avowal of Mr. Arnold that his opinion, pronounced more than twenty years ago, in favour of the English hexameter as the proper medium for translating Homer, remains unchanged. With a simple modesty of worship, which must be highly satisfactory to Mr. Arnold, Mr. Wright assumes infallibility for this conviction, and asks, very pertinently, why—if hexameters be the proper metre—so little success has attended any of the several versions in that metre?

To this question he supplies, we cannot doubt, the true answer—

"A large proportion of the lines written in English and called 'hexameters' . . . cannot be read as such except by putting a totally wrong and false emphasis on many of the syllables. . . . Accentuation of syllables is the only possible equivalent in English for what is called 'quantity' in Greek or Latin . . . hence any unnatural *wresting* or *straining* of the accentuation must necessarily destroy the music and rhythm of the metre."

This, if not exactly new, is true and worth remembering. The bugbear of English hexameters is the obtrusive vision of the anapaest, unless Mr. Swinburne's powerful exorcism (*Essays and Studies*, p. 163) has laid it in the Red Sea. So far as I can judge, Mr. Smith Wright has avoided this evil with success: the second metrical temptation—that of using trochees for spondees—seems too much for him occasionally. On the whole, however, he has managed the metre with great skill: his work really *reads* hexametrically. There is little or no straining or mispronunciation necessary, and the occasional spondaic line is thrown in with great skill. Let me give as an example the fine passage (p. 14; Bk. i, ii. 475-83).

"Listened the god well-pleased: and when the sun in the heavens  
Sank, and the darkness came, then, hard by the  
warps of their galley,  
Lay they down and slept. But soon as the mist-born Eos  
Touched with her rosy fingers the sombre grey  
of the morning,  
Putting to sea they sailed for the broad Achæan  
encampment.  
Sent them a favouring breeze the Far-off-darter  
Apollo:  
Quickly they reared the mast, and aloft the  
gleaming sail-cloth  
Fluttered; the strong wind came, and pressed  
on the bellying canvas,  
Bearing the good ship onward; and, as she  
rushed through the water,  
Sounded along her keel the dark wave curling  
beneath her."

Readers of the ACADEMY will judge of this writing; to me it appears forcible and rhythmical. It is not free from the "tricks of translation." Homer says nothing, e.g., about "the sombre grey of the morning"; neither is such a combination as "the Far-off-darter" a very comely rendering of ἔκειρος; the jumble of adjective, adverb, and substantive makes the English look terribly artificial when contrasted with the Greek. Still, in the English, as in the Greek, one can hear

the wind pipe, and the wave ripple along the keel, and see the sail flutter and swell; and this is much, in a translation of a poem like the "Iliad," the charm of which lies so greatly in its vivid presentation of simple sights and sounds.

Here and there we find a clumsy or incorrect line, like (p. 38, l. 705)

"Son of Iphiclus Phylacides in flocks who abounded."

or (p. 29, l. 375)

"But unto me hath Zeus Cronides, the lord of the aegis,"

and a tendency to treat unaccented final syllables as long, and thereby intrude the trochee, as (p. 21, l. 87) where "rocky" officiates as a spondee; or an over-burdened termination, such as (p. 32, l. 498)

"Mycalessos, the broad-plained land, and Thespeia."

But, on the whole, the translator may be congratulated on a distinct success in a difficult field of metre. It is not inconsistent with this view to say that a perusal of these four books, as translated by Mr. Wright, does not leave with us an altogether encouraging view of the English hexameter. It cannot be written much more carefully or correctly than here; and yet the monotony and *droning* of the metre, in English, shows that the Homeric secret has not been solved. Every verse is written too much as a verse, too little as part of a paragraph. There is a straightforward ornamentation, but no festooning. We are reminded of school-boys' hexameters, written "line upon line," in spite of "precept upon precept." Mr. Swinburne, I think, has judged that even in "Andromeda," with all its merits, Kingsley did not "make possible the impossible thing." But he certainly managed, in part, to conceal this fatal monotony by sudden and vigorous changes of cadence; and here and there threw a magic, almost worthy of Homer, over the rhythm of such lines as—

"Poured from their pearl-strung portal the musical wave of his wonder."

"Vengeful, in tempest and foam, and the thundering walls of the surges."

"Under the broad green oaks, where never again shall I wander."

Mr. Wright will forgive me if I wrong him in suggesting a careful reperusal of "Andromeda" before he gives us a new instalment of his meritorious work. May I also call his attention to a weak argument in defence of an unassailed position? On p. vii., Preface, he tells us he has "retained the English letter C as properly representing the Greek K, e.g., Κρονίων=Cronion, especially as the Greek χ (ch) is pronounced in English like the English K." There is no sort of objection to "Cronion" if Mr. Wright prefers it; but, obviously, the pronunciation will be the same in English, whether the "r" is preceded by C, K, or Ch. He is looking for a reason, to justify a harmless whim.

E. D. A. MORSHEAD.

*Work and Adventure in New Guinea.* By James Chalmers and W. Wyatt Gill. (Religious Tract Society.)

This book is a valuable contribution to our knowledge of Eastern New Guinea. Mr. Chalmers has an acquaintance with the subject

possessed by no previous writer, the fruit of several years' travelling and close contact with the people. The unstudied entries in his journal, printed just as they were jotted down, have the advantage of condensing a large amount of information, and the shrewd and humorous presentment of many strange and exciting scenes could not have been better given if clothed in a more orthodox style.

The study of the author's personality is not the least interesting part of the volume. He seems to possess all the qualities most needed for dealing with "savages"—judgment, tact, patience and sympathy; a singular power of attracting their confidence, and great coolness and decision in emergencies. Accordingly, the influence exercised by himself and his colleague, Mr. Lawes, over a district some five hundred miles in length, is very great. They have succeeded largely in preventing the usual deadly quarrels between tribe and tribe, sometimes separating the combatants at great personal risk, and the natives being keen traders and dependent on each other's productions, are not slow to perceive the advantages of the new system. The contrast described by Mr. Gill, on visiting the island after an interval of eight years, is very remarkable.

To the anthropologist, the observations of a writer who has studied a savage race and gained their confidence as Mr. Chalmers has done, are full of value. We recognise how much human nature there is in these savages. Practices which seem cruel or monstrous or mysterious are seen to be the result simply of fear or weakness or ignorance. Many curious instances of this will be found in these pages. Their explanation of disease or death, for instance, is still very pre-scientific. These calamities are in New Guinea (as, of course, among many other savages) attributed to sorcery. Accordingly, to ascertain the guilty party, the body after death is laid out, and pieces of grass or straw are placed on it, corresponding to the relative position of the neighbouring villages. An insect, attracted by the smell, settles on one of these, and thus indicates the village at fault, which is at once attacked and a life taken, and then, of course, retaliation follows. Mr. Chalmers on one occasion rescued an intended victim, who knowing he was doomed to die, had, by a characteristic savage trait, decked himself out in all his finery. When rescued he took care to assure his saviours that he "had not been at all afraid"! Much mischief is done by professed sorcerers, and many people are put to death on suspicion—as in the not very remote days of witchcraft nearer home. One day Mr. Chalmers hesitated to start on a journey, expecting rain.

"A woman sitting close by said, 'It cannot rain until after we return home to Delena.' 'Why not?' 'The rain-maker is with us, and he alone has power.' 'Where is he?' and she pointed to the chief, Kone. 'Kone, my friend, what about the rain?' 'It cannot rain; so do not be afraid.' . . . So off we set for a walk of about three miles. When crossing a piece of level country, I said, 'Now, Kone, it will rain.' 'It will not!' and he cried out, 'Rain, stay on the mountains.' I said, 'No use, Kone, rain will come.' We reached Namosa, and the rain is come, and here we are prisoners. Kone only says—'Do you think I thought you were a man of no power? You are a Lohiabada (great chief), and so am I, but the rain has listened to you.'

Recent occasional murders of native teachers were traced by Mr. Chalmers partly to the niggardly arrangements sometimes made for their support, making them a burden to their neighbours, who perhaps kill them to be rid of them. This is not as it should be, for these Polynesian converts are very devoted men. On the missionaries deciding to reintroduce teachers at a station where such a murder had taken place—rather hastily, perhaps, for by Mr. Gill's account their own lives were not very safe there—a strong competition arose among these poor fellows for what Mr. Gill expressly calls the "forlorn hope."

In following Mr. Chalmers's account of his familiar intercourse with the people, we seem then to obtain not only a vivid picture of their daily life under many and varied conditions, but also some insight into the workings of their minds. On the whole, but for the constant suspicion and dread of hostile neighbours, their life is a prosperous one. Food is in most places very abundant, or its deficiencies are supplemented by trade. As a rule, they work for two days and rest on the third, the spare hours by day and night being spent chiefly in talk; and not the least of the author's trials was the difficulty, when enjoying the hospitality of his native friends, of getting a night's rest.

The information which he gives us on the subject of the native religion is curious. Elema, the most westerly point known to the tribes of the Peninsula, is, possibly from this circumstance, or else from the abundance of "temples" in the neighbourhood, known as the "abode of the gods." The appropriateness of the term "temple" to these structures is perhaps doubtful. Women and youths are excluded from them, but they are used as sleeping places by the men of the tribe, and for stranger guests, recalling, in these respects, the "Marae" of the Pacific. The men also spend a portion of each year confined within the building, cut off from their wives and children, and certain great spirits, male and female (distinct, apparently, from ancestors, who are also revered), are worshipped through their images. Mr. Chalmers alludes to the "priests of the temple," of whom we should have liked to hear more, as the existence of a priestly caste is inconsistent with what we have hitherto known of the character of the Papuan religion as distinguished from the Polynesian. The following utterance of gratitude is perhaps worth noting:

"I was eating a banana this morning, when I was told not to throw the skin away, but hand it to them, which I did, when it was passed round and kissed by all with short ejaculations. I asked what it meant, and was told it was their manner of thanking the spirits for ripe bananas." From what we now know, it seems clear that we must take with some modification the generally accepted view that the tribes of the south-east coasts are a reflex wave of population from Polynesia which has driven the aborigines into the interior. There is evidently a great mixture of races. Some of the coast tribes, and most of those on the islands, are evidently Papuan. On the other hand, fair tribes with straight hair have been found far in the interior. In some places, too, the dwellers on the coast fear and admit the superiority of those further inland.

The intercourse between distant tribes of the peninsula is greater, and the differences of languages less, than has previously been supposed, and Mr. Chalmers quotes the wide prevalence of various customs as proving the substantial unity of the race. These resemblances may be carried further, for he describes heavy wooden head-pieces and masks resembling those found in New Ireland, as well as the New Ireland custom of the close confinement of girls till they are grown up, from which confinement they "come out" in New Guinea, like their sisters in England from the seclusion of the schoolroom, at a solemn ball.

A very curious circumstance which Mr. Chalmers mentions without comment was, that on his throwing into the fire a piece of plaster he had taken from his foot, several men rushed to look for it and returned it to him; and the same objection was made to his throwing into the fire the loose hairs from his comb. Can this indicate a respect for fire, or that some misfortune would happen to the individual whose *exuviae* were thus disposed of?

Some chapters at the end of the book, by Mr. Wyatt Gill, the well-known editor of Polynesian *Myths and Songs*, deal with the same ground already traversed by Mr. Chalmers, but his remarks have a value of their own from his long familiarity with Pacific matters.

The topographical gain from these journeys is considerable. Besides some rectification of the coast line, we have now a clearer idea than heretofore of the country behind it. At some places along the coast, as at Port Moresby, a low range of hills appears to intercept the drainage, the plains behind them thus forming a sort of Terai, swampy and very unhealthy at certain seasons. Beyond this lies a confused mass of ranges, thickly wooded, but interspersed with open valleys at a considerable elevation; these and the available hill sides being carefully cultivated. The hostile relations of the different tribes seemed the only obstacle to obtaining an escort to the lofty central Owen Stanley range. But there is probably more intercourse than we suppose between the north and south coasts. In more than one place Mr. Chalmers was told of a route across the peninsula to the westward, opposite Yule Island, and this was corroborated by the occurrence here of trinkets and ornaments peculiar to the north coast. The character of the interior may soon, it is hoped, be more thoroughly determined by the able and competent explorer Mr. H. O. Forbes, who has just gone out. It is possible that he may elect to enter the peninsula from the north, and thus avoid the malarious districts on the south coast. In this case his route may probably lie through what is now German territory, and though he has received the most courteous offers of help from the German authorities he will regret, being a Briton first and a geographer afterwards, that the full benefit of his discoveries should not fall to his own country. But this will be the least inconvenience which must follow the gratuitous abandonment of British claims over a territory to which the Australians naturally attached great importance, and which, but for our express renunciation of these claims, no other power would have thought of occupying.

COURT TROTTER.

*An Historical and Genealogical Memoir of the Family of Poyntz.* By Sir John Maclean. Part I. (Privately printed.)

It is much to be regretted that so accomplished a genealogist as Sir John Maclean should have gone out of his way to provoke critics to do scanty justice to the merits of his work by publishing the first part of his memoir of the Poyntz family without index, or preface, or title-page, or table of contents. The author of a genealogical quarto is not expected to make it amusing to the generality of readers, but there is no reason why he should not publish it in such a shape that it can be conveniently consulted by those who are interested in the subject matter.

This first part consists of four chapters, and contains an exhaustive account of four families of Poyntz, who all claim descent from the same stock. Their common ancestor, Ponce or Pontius, was contemporary with the Norman conquest of England; but nothing is known about him except that he had five sons, two of whom, Walter and Drogo, are recorded in Domesday Book as the owners of baronies in the west of England. Both these barons died without issue, but their brothers, who inherited their lands, left a numerous posterity. Richard Fitz Ponce was the seneschal, and probably son-in-law, of Ralph de Toeni, who gave him in frank marriage Clifford Castle in Herefordshire. His descendants bore the name of Clifford, and the "fair Rosamond," the mistress of Henry II., was his granddaughter. Richard's brother, Osbert Fitz Ponce, is assumed by Dugdale to be the ancestor of the baronial family of Poyntz; but Sir John Maclean has proved from the descent of the manors of Swell and Tokington that the Poyntz family are descended from Simon Fitz Ponce, and not from Osbert. Sir John is less successful in asserting that Hugh Poyntz, who married the heiress of Cory Malet in Somerset, was the grandson of Simon's grandson Nicholas by Johanna de Trailli, the fact being that Hugh was the son of Nicholas by a former wife, Juliana Bardolf, and that Johanna, who remarried Baldwin de Bethune, was the second and childless wife of Nicholas. Her second marriage was subsequent to January 29, 1218-19, when Nicholas and his wife Johanna paid a fine for a weekly market at their manor of Ampthill in Bedfordshire. I cannot see, by the way, why Sir John was not able to identify this manor, for it is clearly specified by Dugdale. It is, however, still more difficult to accept his account of Johanna's second husband, Baldwin de Bethune, for the heir of Robert de Chokes recognised by King John in 1202 was *William* de Bethune, and the Baldwin who had the grant in Kent in 1199 was Earl of Aumale in right of his wife, and died in 1211, when the countess survived him. Moreover, it was *Robert* de Bethune who had the grant of Gayton in Northamptonshire; and Robert, who died in 1247, was not the son of Baldwin, but of William, the eldest brother of the Earl of Aumale. It will, perhaps, be some consolation to Sir John Maclean to hear that Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire, gives a pedigree of Bethune, which is almost equally irreconcileable with the proofs collected by Du Chesne in his *Histoire de la Maison de Bethune*.

Hugh Poyntz, the grandson of the heiress of Cory Malet, was summoned to Parliament as a baron in 1295, and the barony fell into abeyance in the reign of Edward III. between the two daughters of his great grandson. The story of these barons and their ancestors forms the subject of Sir John Maclean's first chapter; but he has found nothing which is new or interesting to tell us about them, and he does not attempt to show in whom the right to the barony is now vested.

The second chapter contains the history of Poyntz of Essex. They descend from a certain Pontius, who was lord of the manor of North Ockenden in Essex, and presented to the living there in 1393. It was asserted by the heralds of the seventeenth century that Pontius was the grandson of a younger brother of the third baron of Cory Malet; but Sir John tells us candidly that this descent is unproven and uncertain. The family, however, were undoubtedly lords of North Ockenden from 1393 to 1608; and the most conspicuous of this line was Thomas Poyntz, the friend of Tyndale the translator of the Bible, who narrowly escaped sharing the martyrdom of his friend. He was for many years a merchant at Antwerp, where he showed great hospitality and kindness to the exiled Protestants in the reign of Queen Mary; but he succeeded on his brother's death to the family estate in Essex, where he died in 1562. The male line became extinct in 1608, but the name of Poyntz was assumed by the descendants of the heiresses, some of whom were men of mark and distinction. Among them were Sir Thomas Poyntz als Littleton, Speaker of the House of Commons in 1698; Sir Littleton Powys, a Justice of the King's Bench in 1702, and his brother Sir Thomas Powys, who was also a Justice of the King's Bench in 1713, and was the ancestor of the Lords Lilford.

The third chapter deals with a family of higher degree—Poyntz, of Iron Acton, in Gloucestershire, who sprung from the second marriage of the second baron of Cory Malet. His second wife was the heiress of Iron Acton and other estates in the same county, which were settled on their son John in 1343, and remained with his descendants until the family became extinct in 1680. The lords of Iron Acton were a knightly race of high consideration in their own county, who intermarried with the Berkeleys and other great families, and were favourites at Court in the Tudor reigns. Bessy Poyntz was nurse to the infant son of Henry VIII., by Catherine of Aragon, during his brief existence. Her nephew, Sir Robert Poyntz, entertained Henry VII. at Iron Acton, in 1486, and with his son Sir Anthony formed part of the splendid retinue of Henry VIII. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Sir Francis Poyntz was sent on a special mission to the Emperor in 1527 to solicit the deliverance of the King of France's children, and was rewarded by Francis I. with a gift of plate for his services in Spain. Sir Nicholas Poyntz was one of those favoured courtiers whom Queen Elizabeth honoured with a visit. His second wife was a daughter of the third Earl of Derby, who was called the Magnificent by his contemporaries. Her three sons and their descendants clung to the ancient faith, and our knowledge of this

branch is mainly derived from the Jesuit records. Sir Robert Poyntz was made a Knight of the Bath on the coronation of Charles I., and his son, Sir John, had a warrant from Charles II., in 1666, for a baronetcy; but he never cared to have the patent completed, for he was the last of his race, and his family estates were impoverished by three generations of extravagance. He died in 1680, when the family became extinct, and the estates were sold by his widow. The old manor-house of Iron Acton, at which Henry VII. and Queen Elizabeth were guests, is still standing, but has been for more than two hundred years degraded into a farmhouse.

The Irish family which is the subject of the fourth chapter has no reasonable pretension to the descent which is claimed for it by their descendants, and is repeated, with some misgivings, by Sir John Maclean. Their undoubted ancestor, Charles Poyntz, began life as a settler, in Ulster, of the servitor class. He obtained in 1610 a grant of 200 acres at Brenock, in the county of Armagh, at a rent of £1 12s. per annum, and from this small beginning raised by his own exertions a large estate, which was eventually erected into the manor of Acton. His giving this name to his plantation has gained some credit for the story that he was a younger son of Sir John Poyntz of Iron Acton, whose daughter Elizabeth married Viscount Thurles, and was mother of the first Duke of Ormond. Sir John had four wives, and if Charles was (as the pedigree asserts) the son of the fourth, he could not be more than nine years old when he was receiving grants of land in Ireland, which is clearly impossible. Sir John Maclean was too well skilled in pedigrees not to detect this flaw, but the present representative of the family, Mr. C. Poyntz Stewart, is one of his *collaborateurs* in this work, and Sir John was unwilling to reject altogether his pretensions. He suggests, therefore, that if Charles was a son of Sir John's former wife, and came next to the heir, he might just be twenty-one in 1610. The heir was baptised on October 26, 1588, and the next son on record was baptised on July 14, 1590. "If," he says, "Charles was the son of Sir John, he must of necessity have been born between these dates." There is another "if" to be considered, however, which he does not mention, and that is, "If Sir John had an unrecorded son Charles, who was not baptised, as all his brothers and sisters were." He may well say, "We cannot think the descent proven." Charles Poyntz, the servitor planter of 1610, died a knight in 1661, and is now represented by the heirs of his son Toby's daughters, for the male line became extinct before 1707. These ladies, however, have found an historian in their descendant Mr. C. P. Stewart, whose memorials of his ancestors were privately printed at Edinburgh in 1881.

This volume contains a mass of valuable information, but is constantly disfigured by signs of haste and premature publication. For instance, we are told that William, son of Osbert, the sheriff, named in the king's grant in 1087, was William, son of Osbert Fitz Ponce, although we read in another page that Osbert Fitz Ponce was in possession of his estates in 1131. Again, we read that the

manor of Tokington was at the time of the Domesday Survey, that is, in 1086, held in demesne by William Fitz Osborn, who died beyond all question in 1071. These and similar oversights would never have been allowed to remain uncorrected if the author had taken proper time to get his book ready for the press.

EDMOND CHESTER WATERS.

*Shropshire Folk-Lore.* Part II. Edited by Charlotte S. Burne from the Collections of Georgina F. Jackson. (Trübner.)

We scarcely know whether Miss Burne or her readers ought to be more congratulated on the appearance of this second part. It is to the full as interesting and well-written as its predecessor, while in power of interpretation and in the suggestive juxtaposition of kindred beliefs brought together from widely distant localities, it shows a distinct improvement. Few notices of entirely novel superstitions are adduced, perhaps from the nature of the case. The rope-pulling, however, to the river at Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday, and also at Presteign, is one of these. Miss Burne is inclined to connect this custom with water, and compares it with the "tug of war" as practised in a drought so far away as Burmah. To our mind, when taken in connexion with the football play usual in many localities on Shrove Tuesday, it represents part of the solar myth, the alternations of fair and foul weather in early spring. It is not so easy, however, to divine the original meaning of another custom, "clipping the Church," kept up at the beginning of Lent till quite a recent period at Wellington and Ellesmere. Another remnant of the solar myth cycle survives in the practice of "seeking the Golden Arrow on Ponsert Hill" during Palm Sunday. Now it is gradually dying out. The Rev. C. H. Hartshorne in 1841 deemed it hopeless to discover the meaning of this custom; but, with the spread of a science of popular mythology since his day, the golden arrow and the other rustic observances of Easter Sunday suggest the above explanation. It may be questioned, however, whether the dancing of the sun for three times on Easter morning (still looked for in matter-of-fact Lincolnshire as well as in Shropshire) represents more than a devout belief that even nature rejoiced at the termination of its Lord's three days' sojourn in the tomb. In the cold chine of pork, stuffed with tansy, a common Lincolnshire dish at Easter, the remembrance of the Paschal Feast and bitter herbs undoubtedly survives; while the pork effectually distinguishes the Christian from the Jew.

From folklore medicine, which does not offer much that is novel to one familiar with the charms and nostrums of country dwellers throughout England, Miss Burne advances to the superstitions which are commonly in Shropshire connected with animals, birds, and insects. That bread baked by a woman who has married without changing her name should prove a certain cure for whooping cough is a singular relic of what the author calls "savage civilisation." The Welsh custom of carrying about a horse's head at Christmas does not seem to have penetrated into Shropshire. The supernatural character ascribed to horses,

their power of seeing ghosts and the like, bids us connect this horse's head at Christmas with the *Neidstange* or "spite stake" of German mythology (see Stallybrass's *Grimm*, vol. ii., p. 659). The well-known connexion of the dog with death and spirits, to which Miss Burne alludes, is as old as Homer. The dogs of Telemachus see Athene when the goddess is invisible to their master. Among Shropshire birds the robin shares with the swallow an immunity from persecution. Miss Burne amusingly tells of a surly groom whose misdeeds culminated in the fact (told under the breath) that he had killed a robin. The connexion of the cuckoo with amatory divination is not unknown in Shropshire. The Northern nations have specially conceded the gift of prophecy to this bird. In Lower Saxony, according to Grimm, its cry, when first uttered, tells the hearer how many years he has yet to live, and in Sweden how many years maids will remain unmarried. In this connexion there is a certain Cassandra-like appropriateness in the Old-Norse name for the cuckoo (*gaukr*) and the Scotch word for a fool (*gowk*). Bees, as having survived from the Golden Age, or as possessing "particulam divinæ animae," are in Shropshire, in common with most parts of rural England, regarded with something of an affectionate awe. While in the superstitions connected with the ladybird and cricket, survivals of the beetle-worship of the Germans (itself haply akin to the Egyptian worship of the scarabaeus), may, perhaps, be found.

Unlucky as it is deemed in most localities to dress in green, as being the fairies' colour, we think Miss Burne somewhere alludes to its being usual in Shropshire during spring; but the want of an Index, which is, however, to be given in the concluding part of her book, precludes us from recovering the reference. The chapter on "Marriage Folklore" is excellent. The author notes that a wedding party in humble life usually consists of but four persons; the bride's father seldom, and the bride's mother never, going to church. This custom is also observed commonly in the Eastern counties. Critics have regarded it as a survival of wife-capture; but the truth probably is that the mother stays at home to provide for the rustic festivity, while no father among the agricultural population could afford to lose his self-respect by attending his "lass" to so eminently frivolous an affair as a wedding. It is a pretty custom that in Shropshire some friend, perhaps an old woman or a child, is in readiness to present each of the four in the wedding-party with a "posy," which they hold conspicuously in their hands while going home. Miss Burne protests against these and the like old customs being "killed" by modern fashions. We cordially agree with her as to the detestable custom, recently introduced from Japan into our quiet rural parishes, "of throwing handfuls of rice upon the wedding party, sometimes within the very walls of the church itself." Luck, "to throw her old shoe after," seems a far more pleasing and time-honoured deity to invite to a wedding. Death tokens, of course, are not forgotten by the author. She speaks of the lowing of an ox being very fatal. Let us remind her that in Devon the fact of a cow getting into the garden at night, and walking over the flower-beds, is a certain

augury of a coming death. We have known this article of superstition firmly held by well-educated persons. The following delightful story which Miss Burne tells recalls the testy old husband in Yorkshire who said to his wife during her protracted illness, when she happened to cross his humour, "That may be so or not, but do thou get on wi' thy *deeing!*!" An old man at Baschurch, it seems, was very ill, but in no immediate danger of death— "However, one day when the curate called, to his great surprise he found the invalid dead. 'Ah, sir,' said the old wife, 'he tried so hard, but he couldna die; he tried and tried, but he couldna; so I got a piece o' tape, an' put it roun' his neck, an' drawed it tight, an' he went off like a lamb!'"

A book of folklore, like an encyclopaedia, can best be reviewed by extracts. A few have here been quoted to suit the student of popular language and customs, as well as the reader who merely turns to such a book for amusement. It is hoped that they will give a faint notion of the stores which Miss Burne has here amassed. Much more might be added were it needful. For instance, in her account of beating the bounds we notice that the custom of seizing an unlucky passer-by and bumping him heavily against some post or stone to make him "remember the bounds" seems unknown in Shropshire among the many quaint customs connected with the subject. At Charlton, not a dozen miles from Charing Cross, it still flourishes in this matter-of-fact nineteenth century. The institution of "sin eaters," it appears, is unknown in Shropshire, although it has been supposed to exist in that county. All lovers of folklore will eagerly expect the conclusion of Miss Burne's carefully-written work. Remembering that the county belongs to the Welsh Marches, it may perhaps be appropriate to sum up the virtues of a Shropshire folklore collector in such a triad as often appears in the ancient laws of Wales. The folklorist must be industrious in collecting legends, skilful in recounting them, and acute in comparing them with kindred beliefs. All who use this book will agree that Miss Burne triumphantly satisfies these requirements.

M. G. WATKINS.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Louisa.* By Katharine S. Macquoid. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

*A Morganatic Marriage.* By Marie Connor. In 3 vols. (White.)

*A Millionaire's Cousin.* By the Hon. Emily Lawless. (Macmillan.)

*Not Drowned.* By Anthony Bath. (Chapman & Hall.)

*The Golden Milestone.* By Scott Graham. (Wyman.)

MRS. MACQUOID has chosen Italy for the scene of her latest novel. There is a little affectation of mystery about the precise spot, never directly named, and spoken of, even in the two lines of dedication, only as "the old hill city"; while the indications freely supplied as to its being in Umbria, and having a square in it known as Piazza del Papa, from a statue of Pope Julius (III.), with other equally decisive tokens, mark it as Perugia. Here in an old palazzo lives Count

Giuseppe Monaldi, with the English wife whom he had married for love of her beauty when she was Louisa Jefferson, daughter of a poor but clever country doctor in England. His orphan niece, Francesca Varese, daughter of a spendthrift Marchese, forms part of the household, and the whole story turns upon the contrast and collision between her and her aunt Louisa, who is the leading character in the book, and very carefully studied out. She is depicted as a beautiful, clever, and ambitious woman, of reserved, cold, and unimaginative disposition, with strong feelings of self-respect, and a positive hunger for culture and intellectual intercourse; while her chief mental interest is in the history of art, she being herself an amateur artist of no inferior powers. She has also a theoretically high standard of duty, and holds herself bound to the accurate discharge of all the responsibilities imposed on her by her station; but her entire lack of sympathy and true insight causes her to fail seriously in the spirit, even when the letter is most exactly carried out. Hence she does but tolerate the warm, lover-like affection of her husband, unchilled by the eight years of married life which have elapsed when we are introduced to them; for not only has she married him simply for his rank and wealth, and to get away from the dull English village in which she had been restlessly chafing against her lot, but she looks down upon him for the indolence which makes him averse from study and mental effort, though he has more than average capacity and acuteness underlying his careless demeanour, qualities which she has not love enough to discern. But if she fails negatively towards her husband, she fails positively towards Francesca, a true Italian girl, affectionate, impulsive, hot-tempered, ignorant, and content to be so, in every particular contrasting with her stately, self-possessed, intellectual aunt. While such is the posture of affairs in the household, Francis Hobart, an English friend of Count Monaldi, appears on the scene—a man in early middle life, handsome, wealthy, cultured, and an accomplished artist. Here is the companion for whom Louisa has been looking all her life, and, without in the least understanding her own feelings, she drifts into love for him, systematically postponing her husband to him in her mind and in her attention. But he, on his part, is attracted by the wild graces of Francesca, a fact which does not escape her aunt, whose long coldness and passive aversion for the girl is quickened into actual hate by the discovery; though even here the power of self-deception is so strong that she persuades herself that her only interest in the matter is, on the one hand, to check, as standing in the place of a mother to Francesca, any unmaidenly advances on her part, and, on the other, to save Hobart from the misfortune of an incompatible marriage with a child who could not possibly share his pursuits and interests. How she defeats her own ends by the very means she adopts for carrying them out is the main web of the story, and it is very skilfully and gracefully told, while the setting of local colour and character shows an observant eye and firm touch. But, as already implied, it is as a psychological study that *Louisa* chiefly claims attention; and

from that point of view Mrs. Macquoid merits praise for the clear conception she has formed of a peculiar type of disposition, and the consistency with which she has worked it out.

*A Morganatic Marriage* brings us into contact with very high personages indeed. Evremond, Crown Prince of Melsungen, the only child of parents who prefer living in England, so that he has been born and educated as an Englishman, is sent by his father, to keep him out of mischief till he comes of age, to Indamar, a dull town in Savoy, where the women are typically ill-favoured. But, as the fates will have it, one of the loveliest women of the day, Rania de Rinxent, daughter of an impoverished French nobleman, is living with her father and brother in a dilapidated château, at no great distance from the villa where Prince Evremond and his old tutor are lodged. She is two years older than the Prince, with many fine qualities added to her beauty, and also a touch of ambition, with a latent desire for the luxuries and enjoyments of wealth and culture, inherited from her father, a Parisian dandy *pur sang*, reproducing the temper of the age of the Regent Orleans as nearly as the changed circumstances of the time permit. On the other hand, her brother Charles is a Red Republican of the deepest dye, more than neglectful of those minor graces of life which are the chief matters of importance in his father's eyes, and engaged with all his energies in the Nihilist plots of some Russian exiles close at hand. Prince Evremond is attracted by Rania from the first, and wins her affections, even when she is under the impression that she entertains only an elder-sisterly regard for him. He proposes a morganatic marriage to her, and her father, though not in the least disengaging from her the legal and social position in which such a connexion would place her, rather encourages the idea, as opening the way to the wealth, luxury, and above all, the Paris and London for which he, once a favourite of society in both capitals, has never ceased to sigh in his banishment. His daughter is the one thing he really cares for, but, having absolutely no moral sense, he sees only certain gain with contingent and trifling loss to her in accepting the position of a morganatic wife, and is contemptuous of the impassioned protests of his son, who sees nothing but shame and dishonour in the tie. Rania, though aware of the risk she runs, is content with knowing that she will be really married in a valid religious fashion, and trusts in the vows of her boy-lover that no pressure from his family, no reasons of state, and no fickleness on his own part, shall ever be suffered to displace her from her position as his wife. Accordingly, immediately after he comes of age, they are married in Paris, her father giving her away, and she is soon installed in a house in London, where she lives for four years, and where she bears two sons to the Prince, who becomes sovereign of his principality by the death of his father. But he proves fickle at last. A beautiful woman of his own rank is thrown in his way at a royal ball, and with some clever influence exerted on him, he is induced to propose to her and is accepted. On his breaking the news to

Rania, she refuses to accept any compromise, and returns to Savoy with her children, after many bitter reproaches to her faithless husband, and despite of the practical arguments of her father, who can see no reason why she should not acquiesce in an arrangement which he had all along explained to her might take place at any moment. After she has resumed her old life at Indamar, her brother returns from Russia, where he had been suffering poverty and prison for the revolutionary cause, and on learning what has happened, sets off to revenge himself, and fails in an attempt on Prince Evremond's life, being thrown into prison for his pains. Meanwhile, the prince's short-lived fancy for his legal consort, the Princess Maude, has cooled down into mere tolerant liking for her amiable qualities, nor does he regard his heir by her with the affection he has for Rania's children. A carriage accident kills the Princess Maude, and as Prince Evremond's love for Rania has been rekindled by her absence and firmness, he at last persuades her to return to him, a change of plan to which her father contributes heartily. Her brother, on his release from prison, proceeds to London, and shoots himself in despair at finding that she has resumed her connexion with the Prince. And the story leaves her reinstated in full empire over him, but excluded from the society of her own equals as well as his. The story is not a pleasant one, and its one real merit is the portrait of the old Parisian beau, who is cleverly and effectively drawn. As to the main question involved, the author seems at one time to side with Charles de Rinxent in his scorn for the class conventionalities which give birth to such a complication, as with his sister when she appeals to the religious sanction of her marriage as incapable of being truly set aside by a mere legal fiction; while at other times she seems to think that political necessity is after all a sufficient justification for the law or custom which narrows the choice of royal persons in marriage. But she does not face either the fact that if a man accepts the advantages of royalty, he must take its disadvantages also, and has no right to commit bigamy of any kind as a fancied privilege of his rank, nor to lie steadily all round, as Prince Evremond does, nor yet the other fact that the *ebenbürtig* theory will not stand historical inquiry, whether as a question of pedigree or of politics, for the minor sovereigns of Europe are of no better descent than (often not of such noble race as) persons ranked far below them in the social hierarchy; while there are cases like that of Waldeck-Pyrmont which show how easy it is to pitchfork minor gentry into royalty, if only interest enough can be made. And, besides, there is the long roll of non-royal alliances in the proudest houses of Europe to set against the small pride of petty dignitaries who would account a marriage with a Courtenay, a Massimi, a Guzman, or a Contarini as a degradation.

*A Millionaire's Cousin* does no more than barely sustain the position achieved by Miss Lawless with *A Chelsea Householder*, if it does even so much. The style is good, clear, crisp, flexible; the descriptions of Algerian scenery and manners graphic and vivid; the sketching of two or three characters firm and observant; but there is not enough story to

hold the book well together. The whole of it is no more than that a rich Englishman, whose poorer artist-cousin tells the tale, has fallen in love with a beautiful girl he has met at Algiers, whose pride and sensitiveness make her resent being flung at his head, as is done by her mother, so that she keeps him at a distance. At the close of the book, she has changed her mind, and accepted him; but we are given no insight into the process or the reasons for her reconsideration of the matter, and this constitutes a serious defect of construction, which is disappointing after the promise of the former story.

The author of *Not Drowned* puts a motto on his title-page to the effect that there is a whole world of feeling which is never once touched on by Dickens, Thackeray, or Balzac; and it is at least certain that no sentence in his own pages brings any of the three to mind, unless on the principle which made New York recal Old York so vividly to the mind of Lumby Ned of the Light Salisbury. The name of the book is justified twice, for both the hero and the heroine are separately supposed to be drowned on two different occasions, and are produced unharmed in due course, no attempt being made to mystify the reader. The heroine is a governess, shipwrecked at sea, and rescued on a raft by one of the mates, the only other survivor. He marries her when they get to Gibraltar to protect her name; but, though she respects him, he is uneducated and rough, and she does not love him. She becomes rich under a will, and, among other uses of her money, gets a tutor for him. He thinks she has fallen in love with the tutor, and disappears from the scene, so as to suggest his being drowned, that she may be made happy in her own way. He stays away some years, during which he has educated himself, and risen in his calling, and returns to find her living in poverty, still pledged to him only, and ready to welcome him. It is a very harmless and fairly readable little story, without any claims to style; and the most amusing thing in it is a foot-note at the end, explaining that some characters at Lyme Regis described unfavourably in the book are not portraits.

*A Golden Milestone* (which bears the alternative title of "Some Passages in the Life of an Ex-Confederate Officer") is an allegorical name borrowed from Longfellow's poem, and indicating the fireside of home as the central point from which every man measures the world's distances; as the miles from imperial Rome were counted from the Milliarium Aureum. It is not a story of the American Civil War, as might be conjectured, for its scene is laid in England, and the narrative begins with the year 1871; but one of the chief personages is a man who has been aide-de-camp to Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and who is declared, after a long trial, rightful owner of a great English property held by representatives of a junior branch of his family. His relations with the extruded occupants, and various other characters with whom they are concerned, form the main subject of the story, which is fluently and pleasantly written, and displays not only considerable culture, but a greater command of style and construction than was to be looked for from one who is seemingly a new writer.

In truth, the only serious complaint to be made is that the story is too long, there being nearly enough to make five or six volumes instead of three, were it printed in the usual fashion. But, as Mr. Scott contrives not to be tedious, it may be fairly replied on his part that it is no fault to give more for the money than is customary.

RICHARD F. LITTLEDALE.

#### BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

*The Trottings of a Tender-foot: a Visit to the Columbian Fiords and Spitzbergen.* By Clive Phillips-Wolley. (Bentley.) Little more than a year ago, the Northern Pacific Railway opened a new route to British Columbia via Portland, and still more recently the Canadian Pacific has brought this corner of the Empire within a fortnight's travel of London. As these territories are at the present moment attracting considerable attention in England, Mr. Phillips-Wolley observes that he has less hesitation than he otherwise would have had, in offering the record of a two months' stay in them to the public. He need, however, have made no apology for publishing this bright, sparkling account of his adventures, which abounds in shrewd, practical common-sense and useful information. The author shows sound judgment in skipping the more hackneyed parts of the journey, and in hurrying his readers across the frontier to British Columbia in a single chapter. He managed to see a good deal, however, from the train, and

"The days slipped by at last, until, several hours late, and suffering from indigestion and alkali-water, we arrived at Portland in Oregon, after eighteen days' travel by sea and land, thankful to have crossed the continent in safety, especially remembering those long spans of line laid on wooden trestles, 226 feet from the bottom of the canyon, in which we got a glimpse of men at work with a flume, washing, I believe, for gold. There are, perchance, many other things of which I might have made mention; the beauty of the lumbermen's firelit camps, as we flashed past them in the wooded country round Spokane Falls, near which a valuable gold-mine has just been discovered; the deserted encampments where, in semi-subterranean hovels, the navvies had passed months of their lives before the line was laid; the sudden rush and spread of a prairie fire, when a spark from the engine falling on the dry grasses near the track clad the whole place in flames, the spark that gleamed only like a dropped fusee one moment bursting with tongues of fire the next, and before the train had taken me out of sight, filled the darkness of the prairie with leaping flames and lurid smoke."

When we get to Victoria — "though the air of intense energy and 'go' has vanished — there is something that appeals more strongly to the English mind." It is not only the British flag and the English tongue spoken with its native accent; but here there is time to rest for a moment, "so that you wake, as it were, from a railroad nightmare, and rejoice again in the belief that the dollar was made for man, and not man for the dollar." Perhaps the first great influx of settlers into British Columbia and Victoria was due to the reported discovery of gold in the province in 1858. The gold did not make as many fortunes as it was expected to do, but there are now a dozen different industries more profitable to take the place of gold-mining, and on each and all of these Mr. Phillips-Wolley has some shrewd observations to make which intending emigrants would do well to lay to heart. Sportsmen who take up this volume expecting to find in it nothing but a record of the author's hunting experiences, may perhaps be inclined to grudge some of the space that is devoted to the country and its resources. Hunting bits there are in plenty, and they are sketched with a vigour and zest that will make many a mouth

water; but the real value of the book lies in the practical information which it contains concerning what Lord Beaconsfield aptly called "the land of illimitable possibilities." Among many other useful hints to the parents and guardians of young emigrants is an emphatic warning against the host of advertisers who offer comfortable homes and instruction in farming to all and sundry "tender-feet," as new-comers are called, in return for a handsome premium. A lad could get "the same tuition, the same board and lodging, and the same social advantages, and a dollar a day for his labour, without the payment of any premium, by merely calling himself what he is, a farm labourer, instead of what he is not, a farm pupil." The account of a summer voyage to Spitzbergen, which occupies the last four chapters, was added as an after-thought, and though this particular trip was in some respects a failure, there is no reason why such excursions, if properly organised, should not be regularly made every summer, thus affording ordinary tourists an opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with the Polar pack, and possibly adding considerably to the popularity of Arctic exploration.

*Life and Travel in India: being Recollections of a Journey before the Days of Railroads.* By Anne Harriette Leonowens. (Trübner.) Mrs. Leonowens dates her Preface from Nova Scotia, and her book is printed at Philadelphia; but we think we do her no wrong in calling her an Englishwoman born and bred. From the title-page we learn that this is not her first essay in authorship; and the present volume is so well written that we wonder she has kept it back from the public for some thirty years. It contains a description of Western India in the days before the Mutiny, when English people made their homes in the country, and no ill-will on the part of the natives was suspected. It is distinguished as much by what it omits as by what it says. The writer's husband did not belong to the inner circle of the covenanting service; and so far as might be gathered from these pages, they made no friends in the country who were not Eurasians, Portuguese, or natives. The most interesting chapter records the illness of their Brahman pundit, Govind, who is emphatically called a Hindoo gentleman, and who seems to have accompanied them on all their wanderings through Guzerat and the Deccan. Govind fell dangerously sick; and after three days' absence his distracted wife came to implore Mrs. Leonowens to visit him. On arriving at his house, or rather cottage, his mother plays the dragon and refuses to allow the alien woman to touch her son. Poor Govind makes up his mind to die, but is saved at the last by the strenuous remedies applied by a native doctor and soothsayer. Another genuine bit of native life is the visit to a training school of Nautch girls. These unusually vivid scenes are padded out to suit the American taste with tedious pages of second-hand history which have not always the merit of being accurate or even consistent. But if we may judge the book by its best portions only, we would give it very high praise. For sympathy with native character, and for appreciation of the manifold attractions of Oriental life, we cannot recollect its superior.

*Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia.* By Augustus J. C. Hare. (Smith, Elder, & Co.) A record of travel in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, contained in about 120 small pages of large type, is certainly a curiosity. Perhaps Mr. Hare intended, by the small size of his volume, to conciliate or to rebuke the critics who have accused him of "bookmaking." What purpose the publication is meant to serve Mr. Hare has not told us, and we are unable to guess. Some of the illustrations are pretty, and the volume is attractively printed, and

there our praise must end. The digressions about Dutch and Scandinavian history and Norse mythology are far from accurate, and the proper names are, in many cases, ingeniously mis-spelt.

*Talofa: Letters from Foreign Parts.* By C. E. Baxter. (Sampson Low.) These are the lively letters of an intelligent young naval officer, which must have been pleasant reading for his family, but have hardly interest enough to warrant publication, especially as the bulk of them were written in the last decade. The actual year, is for some unknown reason, always concealed. There is no preface to explain this, or why after an interval of at least five years they should now be printed. Talofa, we learn, is, in the language of Fiji, "I love you," and is the ordinary greeting of the Fijians.

*Driftwood from Scandinavia.* By Lady Wilde. (Bentley.) The title of this book is somewhat misleading. It is "driftwood" undoubtedly, and that of a quality which, perhaps, it was hardly worthy while to collect and preserve; but very little of it comes "from Scandinavia." A large proportion would be more correctly described as driftwood from the *Journal* of the Anthropological Institute and the *History of Europe*, while not a little of the remainder has already been picked up by Murray and Baedeker. This, however, is not at all an uncommon feature in modern books of travel, and we should not be disposed to lay much stress upon it if the information given was, so far as it went, correct. But when, as in this case, almost every page contains the most startling inaccuracies and exaggerations, we must admit our total inability to discover any good end which the production of such a volume is likely to further. An idea of its general style may be formed from the following examples:—

"... we may formulise [*sic*] thus — Love gives soul to a woman, but takes it from a man. This is assuming what, indeed, is true; that man always bestows his love, by preference, on fair Undinés [*sic*] without souls. ... What the result would be if a man of genius wedded a priestess of the eternal fire, we have few means of ascertaining. ... We may imagine, indeed, the possibility of a beautiful, lofty, soaring spirit standing ever beside man in the combat of life. ... But this is but a fabulous hypothesis; for, as we have said, man always loves earthward, and when united to the soulless Undiné, quickly vanishes with her into the ocean of inanity. ... There is no hope for him. He cannot resist the fatal miasma of common-place. He falls for ever into the dull abyss of mediocrity" (p. 98).

"Germany," we are told (p. 233), "is the sandy deposit of an ocean which once must have overflowed it, and out of the sediment the German population has evidently been formed, mere rolled-up balls of sand, heavy and colourless, without type or form or feature worth mentioning. On the railroads and at other public places where crowds gather together, I never could distinguish the back from the front of a German head, and talked to both hemispheres indiscriminately—hair, eyes, skin, all being of the one colour, and the features quite inappreciable. This monotone is depressing to a soul that loves colour and strong contrasts."

But Lady Wilde admits that "if the Berlin ladies are not handsome, they have often a mystic, dreamy, prophetic, Ossianic look," and "can inspire a grand passion," though they are "doomed to wear huge, ungainly bonnets," because they heads are "globular" instead of being "ophidian." Lady Wilde gives us clearly to understand that she is an Irishwoman, and that she has no particular love for England, whose "population seems divided but into two classes—masters and toilers, aristocrats and slaves." "Intellect," she observes,

"as such, is the least honoured of all God's gifts in England, especially literary power when manifested by a woman . . . the female writers of

England work in obscurity, live undecorated, unrecognised, and unhonoured, and die without any national tribute to their genius or memory."

As we have said, there is but little about Scandinavia proper, but that little contains the most amazing statements. Thus we are told, in all seriousness, that salmon is eaten "raw and fresh, just taken from the water"; that "all Scandinavians speak low, and never laugh"; that the "magical instruments and witch drums" of the Lapps are "still used for conjuring purposes, and held in much dread by the Norse peasants, who" (the italics are ours) "are even now secretly addicted to many of the old pagan rites and superstitions"; and that their religion "is a very passive agent in the national life" of one of the most sincerely pious races in Europe. It is much easier to laugh at a book of this kind than to discover its merits or "literary power." It has, however, some good points, the best features being some translations of Swedish and German ballads, while here and there the author lays aside "fine writing," and discourses in a bright and chatty style which is far more natural, and therefore far more pleasing and appropriate.

*One and a Half in Norway: a Chronicle of Small Beer.* By Either and Both. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) This book exactly fulfills the promise held out in its sub-title. No doubt it will be found entertaining by the friends of the authors, but we do not see why a wider publicity should have been sought for it. The title is an allusion to the fact that in Norway a husband and wife travelling together are charged a fare and a half—a convenient arrangement which the travellers endeavoured to get extended to the cost of meals, but, unfortunately, without success.

#### NOTES AND NEWS.

THE Clarendon Press will publish immediately *The European Concert in the Eastern Question*. In this work Prof. Holland has brought together, from the voluminous collections in which they are practically inaccessible, the Treaties and other documents which are the official record of the action of the Great Powers with reference to the Ottoman Empire. These documents are fully annotated, and are so printed as to render easily distinguishable clauses which are still in force from clauses which have ceased to be operative. They are grouped under the following heads: Greece; Samos and Crete; Egypt; the Lebanon; the Balkan Peninsula, &c.; and each group of texts is preceded by an introductory sketch. It is hoped that the volume may prove a useful work of reference both to the practical politician and to the student of recent history.

CANON CREIGHTON has been elected a fellow of the Società Romana di Storia Patria.

MR. M. E. SADLER, of Trinity College, is giving a course of lectures at Oxford this term on "The Wages Question, with Special Reference to Trades Unions and Co-operation."

PROF. MASSON's two lectures on *Carlyle, Personally and in his Writings*, will be published shortly by Messrs. Macmillan & Co.

MR. GEORGE BOMPAS'S *Life of Frank T. Buckland* is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. as nearly ready.

AMONG the forthcoming publications of the Clarendon Press is a work on Shakspere criticism by Mr. R. G. Moulton. The full title suggests the double purpose of the book: *Shakspere as a Dramatic Artist: a Popular Illustration of the Principles of Scientific Criticism*. The popular side of the work consists in a series of studies of leading plays. These studies exhibit Shakspere in the light of an artist in drama, especially emphasising

elements of interest neglected by ordinary readers, such as Shakspere's mastery of plot and constructive skill. The rest of the work puts the claim of literary criticism to a place in the circle of the inductive sciences. The great obstacle to the recognition of this claim it finds in the unscientific character of the judicial method, which has dominated criticism through the influence of journalism; from such "judicial criticism" it proceeds to distinguish a criticism of investigation, and to determine its principal features from analogy with other inductive sciences. Four chapters then apply this method to Shakspere, giving a sketch of dramatic criticism as an inductive science; with its three leading divisions, interest of character, of passion, and of plot. The work is constructed with a view to its use as an educational manual, supplying the methodical treatment of subject-matter and art, which in annotated editions of Shakspere's plays are passed over for notes on his language and allusions. For this purpose the book is furnished with detailed references, indexes, &c.; and the matter introduced is confined to a small number of plays within the compass of the young student.

A NEW novel by Miss C. M. Yonge, in two volumes, is announced by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. for publication this month. The title is *The Two Sides of the Shield*.

A GERMAN translation, by Anna Helms, of Lady Brassey's *In the Trades, the Tropics and the Roaring Forties*, is to be published shortly by Hirt of Leipzig.

MR. JAMES THORNTON, of Oxford, who recently issued a reprint of the *Leviathan*, announces editions of two less known works of Hobbes—*The Elements of Law* and the *Behemoth*. The latter is described as being "for the first time edited after the original MS., with many additions and corrections," by Dr. Ferdinand Tönnies.

MESSRS. W. H. ALLEN & CO. will issue in a few days a second edition of Mr. Charles Marvin's *Grodehol's Ride to Herat*.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW & CO. have just published a translation of Homer's "Iliad," books I. to VI., by Mr. A. S. Way, Head Master of Wesley College, Melbourne, author of "The Odyssey of Homer done into English Verse."

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & CO. will publish immediately a new novel, entitled *Colonel Enderby's Wife*, by the author of "Mrs. Lorimer: a Sketch." As in the case of her former novel, the authorship will be veiled under the pseudonym of "Lucas Malet," but it is gradually becoming known that the writer is the daughter of a distinguished man of letters.

MESSRS. J. & R. MAXWELL have in the press a work entitled *The Ways of Women*, in one volume; a new novel in three volumes, *Who was then the Gentleman?* by Compton Reade; and a couple of one-volume novels—*A True Marriage*, by Emily Spender, and *Vera Nevill*, by Mrs. H. Lovett-Cameron.

THE Delegates of the Clarendon Press will shortly issue a revised and enlarged edition of Schiller's *Historische Skizzen*, annotated by Dr. Buchheim. The new edition will contain a map illustrating the famous siege of Antwerp.

MR. MULL, whose emendations of the text of Milton were recently published, has treated in a similar manner the text of Shakspere's "Hamlet," of which he will issue next week a copiously annotated edition. Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench & Co. are the publishers.

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. are preparing for issue a series of popular standard works which they will publish in monthly volumes under

the title of "Cassell's Red Library." The object will be to provide a representative collection of recreative works by leading English, Scotch, Irish, and American writers, well printed in clear type, and published at a price which will debar no reader from possessing them.

THE Jewish Pulpit is the title of a new monthly publication, the first number of which has just been issued from the office of the *Jewish Chronicle*. Each number will contain a sermon by a Jewish divine. That for the present month is by Prof. Marks, on "King Hezekiah's Passover: a Jewish Lesson for the Present Time."

MESSRS. S. W. PARTRIDGE & Co., announce that they will, in future, publish *Great Thoughts from Master Minds*, in conjunction with Messrs. Woodford Fawcett & Co., of New Bridge Street.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE also announce for immediate publication a new volume by Lady Hope, entitled *Down in the Valley*; *Teresa's Secret*, by Laura M. Lane; a *Life of General Gordon* for young readers, by Abraham Kingdon ("Shilling Biographical Series"), four new volumes of the "Red Dove Series," and the first six volumes in "The Pretty Gift-book Series." The last-mentioned booklets will each consist of forty-eight pages, demy 18mo, containing forty-six illustrations, neatly bound in attractive boards, and issued at 3d. each.

THE next additions to the Clarendon Press Series will be the *Iphigenia in Tauris* of Euripides, edited for the use of upper and middle forms by Mr. C. S. Jerram; and Voltaire's *Mérope*, and a Selection from Edgar Quinet's *Letters to his Mother*, edited by Mr. George Saintsbury.

THE Report of the Committee of Management of the Incorporated Society of Authors, for the year 1884, states that, inclusive of the American and foreign members, the society now numbers 302 members. The subscriptions received during the year amount to £284 19s. 6d. This amount includes £115 10s. for life subscriptions, and this sum has been invested, Mr. J. Cotter Morison and the Rev. C. H. Middleton-Wake being appointed trustees. The committee propose undertaking the following work during the present year—(1) To continue to agitate, and, if possible, settle, the copyright question; (2) when the copyright question has been settled, to promote a bill for the registration of titles; (3) to extend the operations of the society in every direction; (4) to prepare draft agreements of various kinds for the convenience of authors; (5) to compile and publish full and accurate information on the various methods of publishing and their respective merits. Mr. Underdown, the honorary counsel of the society, has been instructed to prepare the draft of a bill relating to copyright, based on those of Mr. Hastings and Mr. Daldy and on the report of the Royal Commission of 1878. The unsettled state of public affairs renders it impossible to say whether the Bill can be introduced during the present session. The report concludes with stating a few of the instances of disputes between authors and publishers which have come to the knowledge of the committee, showing the need which exists for the operations of the society. In some of these cases (none of which had to do with what are generally recognised as high-class publishing houses) the committee have taken active steps for the author, and in others they have advised the applicants as to the course they should follow.

THE last addition to the "Parchment Library" (Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.) is *The Gospel according to Matthew, Mark, and Luke*. This is not a harmony of the three synoptical

gospels, as might be inferred from the title; nor is it a new translation, with comment, like Dr. Cheyne's *Book of Psalms* in the same series. It is simply a reprint of the Authorised Version, recast in paragraphs without regard to chapter or verse. In respect of punctuation, initial capitals, and mode of indicating metrical quotations, the example of the revisers has been largely followed. The greatest novelty is the use of inverted commas for all passages in *oratio recta*, and of italics for quotations that are not indented. The general result, as may be imagined, is an odd mingling of the old with the new. If the book were likely to be widely read, we might complain of the needless difficulties caused by the omission of any clue to the familiar mode of reference by chapter and verse. It is printed in bolder type than most of the other volumes in the "Parchment Library," and has no frontispiece.

MR. CHARLES MARVIN's pamphlet, "Shall Russia have Penjeh?" is being translated into Russian, German, and French. The Russian edition will appear next week.

A CHEAP edition of the facsimile of the *De Imitatione Christi* is announced to be published shortly by Mr. Elliot Stock, uniform with his editions of *Walton, Herbert, and Bunyan*.

WITH the May issue of *The Junior Liberal Review*, the monthly official journal of the Junior Liberal Movement, a new feature will be added, in the form of a series of articles by prominent members of the Liberal party upon subjects in which they are particularly interested. Mr. Samuel Smith, M.P., is contributing the first article, on "Social Reform versus Socialism."

A RUSSIAN correspondent records the publication of two volumes of poems, which he regards as a symptom of a wholesome reaction from the disposition to employ verse as a vehicle for political sentiments, which has been dominant in Russian poetry for the last twenty years. The first of these volumes, by S. Nadson, consists of studies of character and emotion. The most important poem of the collection is entitled "Judas," and has been highly praised by the Russian press. The other volume is by S. Froug, a young Israélite, who has endeavoured to find poetry in what Russians generally would regard as the most unpromising material possible—the life of the Jewish community in Russia. In spite of the strong prejudice which such an attempt has to encounter, the originality and power of M. Froug's poems has, our correspondent says, received wide and cordial recognition.

THE magnificent topographical and genealogical library formed by the late Mr. Leonard Lawrie Hartley, of Middleton Tyas, Yorkshire, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, is about to be dispersed by public auction. English topography is its chief feature, and it contains in this class not only large paper and specially illustrated copies of county histories, but also such rarities as Hal's "Cornwall," and the still more scarce "Collections concerning the Manor of Marden," of Lord Coningsby. But to many collectors the great attraction will be the copy of Clutterbuck's "Hertfordshire," enlarged by the late Mr. John Morice to the extent of ten volumes by the addition of 1,053 original landscapes, architectural views and portraits, by the Bucklers and other artists, and 1,433 drawings of arms emblazoned by Dowse and others, besides upwards of 550 prints by Houbraken, Vertue, Bartolozzi, Cooke, Pye, Le Keux, and other engravers. There are also a folio volume containing 314 water-colour drawings of Churches in Northamptonshire; an unique collection of Henry Davy's Suffolk Etchings; Dallaway and Cartwright's "Western Sussex," illustrated with ninety-six original drawings by Buckler,

and more than 850 coats of arms from the Morice Library; Sharp's "Illustrations of Coventry," with several unpublished additions; the Shropshire MSS. collected during the earlier years of the last century by William Mytton, of Halston; and the valuable genealogical MSS. of the late Colonel Chester. To these are added many books in other departments of literature, which will attract notice, the most important of which are a good copy of the first folio edition of Shakspere; the only copy printed upon vellum of Le Vaillant's "Oiseaux d'Afrique," the plates of which are beautifully coloured; the excessively rare "Topographie Françoise" of Claude Chastillon, published in Paris in 1641; and a complete set of Gould's Zoological Works, splendidly bound in morocco by Bedford. The descriptive catalogue has been compiled by Mr. J. C. Anderson, and will form two volumes in octavo.

AT the meeting of the Clifton Shakspere Society on April 23 a paper was read on "2 Henry VI." and "The Contention" by Mr. J. W. Mills, who thought there was something to be said for Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's theory that "The Contention" was "a garbled and spurious version" of "2 Henry VI." by "someone who had not access to a perfect copy of the original." But if it was to be assumed that "The Contention" was the older play, Mr. Mills considered that the balance of evidence was in favour of the theory that a large portion of it was by Marlowe (Shakspere contributing the Cade scenes), and that some of the alterations and additions found in "2 Henry VI." were certainly by Greene, and others probably by Shakspere. A historical paper by the Rev. H. P. Stokes, on "Dame Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester," was also read.

#### A TRANSLATION.

##### CATULLUS XXXIV.

Boys and maidens undefiled  
We are in Diana's ward;  
To Diana, boy and maid  
Undefiled, sing we!  
O Latonia, mighty child  
Of almighty Jove, our lord,  
Whom thy Delian mother laid  
By her olive-tree,  
Queen of hills that thou mightst be,  
Mistress of sequestered glens,  
Lady of the forests green  
And the sounding streams,  
Light-bestower title thee  
Women in their travail-pains,  
Thou art titled Threeway Queen,  
Moon with borrowed beams.

Goddess measuring the year  
In thy path with wax and wane,  
Thou the peasant's dwelling-place  
Filkest with good store.  
By whatever name be dear  
Be thou hallowed, and the strain  
Of old Romulus with grace  
Prosper as of yore!

W. G. HEADLAM.

#### OBITUARY.

THE death of Mr. Alfred Kingston, which took place on April 24, will be felt by many who, having need to consult the treasures of the Record Office, never failed to find in him a ready helper, always prepared to interrupt his own work to facilitate theirs. As secretary for many years to the Camden Society, in which post he succeeded Mr. Thoms, he contributed much to its successful working. His strong common-sense and the ready tact which was in reality the outflow of a generous and sympathetic spirit, gave him no inconsiderable influence at the meetings of the Council, and he carried the same spirit into his correspond-

ence with the members. He was always on the watch to protest against ill-considered schemes, even when they obtained influential support. He was one of those men, in short, whose power is felt without ever being obtruded. It will indeed be difficult to replace him. He was one who was beloved by all who knew him.

## SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

## GENERAL LITERATURE.

**APULEJUS**, der goldene Esel. Aus dem Lat. übers. v. A. Rode. Dessau 1783. Auf chem. Wege originalgetreu reproduziert. Leipzig: Glogau. 15 M.  
**BARBEY D'AUREVILLI**, J. Les Œuvres et les Hommes: les Critiques ou les Juges jugés. Paris: Frizine. 7 fr. 50 c.  
**BONVALOT**, G. En Asie centrale du Kohistan à la Caspienne. Paris: Pion. 4 fr.  
**GÖTTHE-JAHREBUCH**. Hrsg. v. L. Geiger. 6. Bd. Frankfurt-a.-M.: Lit. Anstalt. 12 M.  
**GOUCOURT**, Jules de. Lettres de. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
**HISTOIRE littéraire de la France**. T. 29. Suite du 14<sup>e</sup> Siècle. Paris: Firmin-Didot. 21 fr.  
**LANGL**, J. Griechische Götter- u. Heldengestalten. Nach antiken Bildwerken gezeichnet u. erläutert. 1. Lfg. Wien: Hölder. 2 M. 50 Pf.  
**MAHALIN**, P. Les Allemands chez nous: Metz, Strasbourg, Paris, 1870-85. Paris: Boulanger. 3 fr. 50 c.  
**MARCOTTI**, G. La Nuova Austria. Turin: Loescher. 3 fr. 50 c.  
**PITRÉ**, G. Novelle popolari toscane. Turin: Loescher. 3 fr. 50 c.  
**ULBACH**, L. Misères et grandeurs littéraires. Paris: Calmann Lévy. 3 fr. 50 c.

## THEOLOGY, ETC.

**NILLES**, N. Kalendarium manuale utriusque ecclesiae orientalis et occidentalis. Pars 3. Symbolae ad illustrandam historiam ecclesiae orientalis in terris coronae S. Stephani. Vol. 1 et 2. Innsbruck: Rauch. 13 M.  
**RITSCHI**, O. Cyprian v. Carthage u. die Verfassung der Kirche. Eine kirchengeschichtl. u. kirchenrecht. Untersuchg. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 5 M. 60 Pf.  
**SCHWALB**, M. Unsere vier Evangelien erklärt u. kritisch geprüft. Berlin: Habel. 6 M. 50 Pf.

## HISTORY.

**BORD**, G. La Vérité sur la Condamnation de Louis XVI. Paris: Santon. 6 fr.  
**BRATUSCHEK**, E. Die Erziehung Friedrichs d. Grossen. Berlin: Reimer. 3 M.  
**COLONA-WALEWSKI**, Graf. Beiträge zur Geschichte der polnischen Münzstätten. 1588-1624. Berlin: Weidmann. 10 M.  
**DOCUMENTS pour servir à l'histoire de la Révolution française**. P. p. Ch. d'Héricault et Gustave Bord. 2<sup>e</sup> Série. Paris: Santon. 12 fr.  
**DUPOUY**, E. Médecine et Mœurs de l'ancienne Rome d'après les Poëtes latins. Paris: Baillière. 4 fr.  
**FERNANDEZ DURO**, C. La armada Invencible. T. II. Madrid. 28 r.  
**GRANDJEAN**, Ch. Le Registre de Benoit XI. 3<sup>e</sup> Fasc. Paris: Thorin. 10 fr. 50 c.  
**HINOJOSA**, E. Historia del derecho romano. Madrid: 28 r.  
**MIRON DE L'ESPINAY**, A. Francois Miron et l'Administration municipale de Paris sous Henri IV. (1604-1608). Paris: Pion. 7 fr. 50 c.  
**NISSEN**, A. Beiträge zum römischen Staatrecht. Straßburg: Trübner. 5 M.  
**NITZSCH**, K. W. Geschichte d. Deutschen Volkes bis zum Augsburger Religionsfrieden. 3. Bd. Hrsg. v. G. Matthäi. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 9 M. 80 Pf.  
**PELLA**, J. Historia del Ampurdán. T. IV. Barcelona: Tasso. 12 r.  
**STERNACKER**, F. F., et F. LE GOFF. Histoire du Gouvernement de la Défense Nationale en Province. T. 3. Paris: Charpentier. 3 fr. 50 c.  
**WENGEN**, F. v. der. Geschichte der Kriegsereignisse zwischen Preussen u. Hannover 1866. 1. Lfg. Gotha: Perthes. 2 M. 40 Pf.

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

**CORN**, F. Kryptogamen-Flora v. Schlesien. 3. Bd. Pilze, bearb. v. J. Schroeter. 1. Lfg. Breslau: Kern. 3 M. 20 Pf.  
**PENCK**, A. Die Eiszeit in den Pyrenäen. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot. 3 M.

## PHILOLOGY.

**BIBLIOTHEK** der angelsächsischen Prosa. 2. Bd. Die angelsächsischen Prosaarbeiten der Benediktinerregel. Hrsg. v. A. Schröer. 1. Hälfte. Kassel: Wigand. 4 M.  
**BORAO**, J. Diccionario de voces aragonesas. Zaragoza. 30 r.  
**COMMENTARIA in Aristotelem graeca**. Vol. 18. pars 3. 4 M. Supplementum. Vol. 1. pars 1. 10 M. Berlin: Reimer.  
**GESENIUS**, W., hebräische Grammatik. Vollständig umgearb. u. hrsg. v. E. Kautzsch. 24. Aufl. Leipzig: Vogel. 4 M.  
**HECHT**, M. Orthographisch-dialektische Forschungen auf Grund attischer Inschriften. Leipzig: Fock. 1 M.

**KLEINPAUL**, R. Menschen- u. Völkernamen. Etymologische Streifzüge auf dem Gebiete der Eigennamen. Leipzig: Reissner. 8 M.  
**MUFADDALAT**, die. Nach den Handschriften zu Berlin, London u. Wien hrsg. u. m. Anmerkungen. verschen v. H. Thorebecke. 1. Hft. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 7 M. 50 Pf.  
**SCHMIDT**, C. E. Parallel-Homer od. Index aller homerischen Iterat in lexikalischer Anordnung. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck. 5 M. 60 Pf.  
**THIAUCOURT**, C. Essai sur les traités philosophiques de Cicéron et leurs sources grecques. Paris: Hachette. 6 fr.  
**TIEZEL**, H. De conjunctionum temporalium usu Epidio. Bonn: Behrendt. 1 M. 20 Pf.  
**ZVETALEFF**, J. Inscriptiones Italicae mediae dialecticae. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 30 M.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE MERTON PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

Oxford: April 27, 1885.

The letters of Messrs. Skeat and Sweet are surely somewhat utopian and unreasonable. No scientific frontier-line can ever be drawn between English language and English literature. They are like soul and body: you cannot love and cherish the one, and neglect the other. If the subject be vast, almost unfathomable, they who have made it so must be blamed—English poets, historians, men of genius in thought, word and deed, an unbroken series, centuries long.

Again, the founders of the present chair are not mere thoughtless title-brewers: analogy (dear to Englishmen) cries aloud in their favour. We have professors of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Sanskrit, &c., language and literature being of course included in their courses; and, as it is so, why should the candidates for a chair of English be sentenced off-hand and branded as impostors for presenting themselves for such a post? In good truth, Art is long and Life short. Look down the lecture-list of this or any other university, and there is not a single subject professed but is infinitely greater than the grasp of its professor, peerless though he be. And sub-division will not avail against this fact. Found two professorships on the left hind wing of a fly, chalk out with care and carefully prescribe to each his province, and the full knowledge of that tiny fragment will still be beyond the ken of our specialist professor, and, indeed, of any mortal man.

Besides, what hinders or prevents the existence of a dozen professors of English? We have here two professors of no small part of the world's history—the Regius and Chichele professors. May we not hope to see X, Y, and Z professors of English, besides the Merton one? If we had a score there is work for them all. The man willing and able, and the money found, the name will be no obstacle.

I remember words of Goethe, something to this purport: "They are fighting beak and claws," says he, "as to which of us, Schiller or myself, is the greater poet, as if it mattered a jot. Silly mortals to be wrangling over us, instead of thanking the gods they have two such fellows at all." And I cannot help thinking that students of English language and English literature should rather thank the gods they have at last an Oxford Chair of English than quibble over its title or scope. If we get a good man into the chair he will use his liberty wisely.

As to Mr. Sweet's theory that the English universities are sunk in sloth, that Englishmen have allowed "the Germans" to annex the whole study of English, one might find a good deal to say without going far. May I, as a foreigner who came to England twenty years ago with very little knowledge on any subject, and none on that which this chair is founded to supply, speak to my own individual experience? I have learnt a hundred times more from English books and English friends (Mr. Sweet himself among the number) than I have

gotten, since I came here, from all the Germans and Scandinavians put together. Great as is and ever must be our veneration for the "Deutscher Gelehrter" of the good old type, it is not beside the mark to say that of late years the Germans have betaken themselves somewhat over-much to the dry bones of learning, and I have, for my part, found more knowledge of the living soul of things among the English, who have broader sympathies, wider and more human culture, and, bold as it may seem to say so, deeper understanding in many branches of knowledge.

G. VIGFUSSON.

## THE SQUIRE PAPERS.

Trinity College, Cambridge: April 27, 1885.

In the course of the minute, if somewhat near-sighted, criticism to which the Squire Papers have been subjected, one important argument against their genuineness has been urged upon which I have not hitherto made any remark. It is the apparent occurrence of double Christian names or double surnames in the lists of the troopers. If these were real I should regard them as indications of the spuriousness of the lists. But when we know how these lists were drawn up, the phenomenon is easily explained. In the first place, we must bear in mind that Carlyle's correspondent informed him that the alphabetical arrangement was his own. This transcription and rearrangement would alone account for what I believe to be simply errors of the copyist. But I can explain them more satisfactorily. The four instances of double names are—

"Peter A. Money  
 Thos. Christian Lowger  
 Price Stephen Read  
 Wm. Valentine Thurton."

The first of these I put down to a mere slip of the pen. The transcriber began writing A instead of the first part of the M, and did not strike it out. Exactly the same thing occurs in another part of the list. He began writing A instead of M, but in this case put his pen through it. I will now deal with the three remaining instances. There are lying before me two lists of the officers in the army under the command of Essex, both printed in 1642. In one of these the names are arranged in columns, in the other they are printed across the page. Generally speaking, both Christian name and surname are given, but frequently the surname occurs alone. Thus I find, in "Colonell Hollis his Regiment," among the captains—

"William Burles  
 Bennet,"

and among the lieutenants—

"Tho. Lawrence  
 Samuel."

In the other list, in "Colonell John Hambden his Regiment," the captains are—

"Richard Ingoldesbe, Nicholls, Arnett, John Stiles, Raymont, Robert Farrington, Morris."

Now supposing the original list from which Carlyle's correspondent copied was arranged in either of these ways, and that he found

"Thos. Christian  
 Lowger  
 Price  
 Stephen Read  
 Wm. Valentine  
 Thurton,"

or,

"Thos. Christian, Lowger, Price, Stephen Read, Wm. Valentine, Thurton,"

nothing would be easier than for him to attach the surname, which had no Christian name, to the names which preceded or followed, and so cause the appearance of the double name. And I have little doubt this is what

actually happened, for the copyist was evidently not a skilful or accurate man.

With regard to the important question of whether Cromwell could or could not have asked Squire to buy him a "cravat" in 1643, I think those who find a difficulty in this are under the impression that by a cravat is meant one of those which are seen in portraits with long falling lace ends. These, no doubt, did not come in fashion till after the Restoration. But what Cromwell wanted was an article of military dress, and not "a new French foppery," as Prof. Gardiner describes it, misreading Skinner's description. Skinner says it was "sudarium linteum complicatum, viatoribus et militibus usitatum, vox cum re ipsa nuper civitate nostra donata." This clearly implies that it was not part of a civilian's dress, but something which would probably ward off a sword cut. By substituting "levitate" for "civitate," Prof. Gardiner got the idea of "French foppery," though what "levitate nostra donata" would mean I am at a loss to understand. My own copy of Skinner, and two others I have consulted, all read "civitate." And here, for the present, I leave the Squire controversy.

W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

Bromley, Kent: April 29, 1885.

Mr. Nutt's correction of *levitate* to *civitate* was quite right, and I am sorry that my hasty post-card to him should have got into print. Through Mr. Aldis Wright's kindness I have had an opportunity of seeing Mr. Carlyle's correspondence on the subject of the papers, and as I understand that there is a probability that it may appear in print, I shall reserve anything further that I have to say in support of my argument till these letters are generally accessible.

SAMUEL R. GARDINER.

London: April 29, 1885.

Mr. Goodman's letter throws much light on this mysterious affair, though hardly in the way he considers it does. It proves that a William Squire (no doubt Carlyle's correspondent), who died at Yelverton, in Norfolk, about 1880, was possessed, before 1840, of a Prayer-book "with title-page gone," but bearing a MS. date of 1627, and having "Samuel Squire," of "Thrapstone," written on an "interposed flyleaf," and was, also before 1840, a "very diligent collector . . . concerning the pedigree of the Squire family," and had the Prayer-book rebound "and his arms emblazoned on the inside of the cover and numerous sheets of MS. containing the genealogical information he had collected bound up with it."

In a man like this, experienced in pedigree work and research, we get a glimpse of one much more competent to concoct the Squire letters than the innocent and half-witted person described by Carlyle, and also one very unlikely to destroy family documents of such high interest and value in proving his pedigree. Perhaps some herald can tell us whether the Huntingdon family of Squire were entitled to arms? I cannot trace that they were so. If they were not, the fact of the collector assuming and emblazoning arms on his book would be suggestive.

The fact (if it be one) that there was a real Samuel Squire temp. Cromwell is no proof of the authenticity of the letters put forward under his name. As to the argument that no one would forge in order to destroy them, 200 folio pages of diary, I should like better proof that the 200 pages ever existed, forged or otherwise.

Mr. Aldis-Wright has kindly produced, to those interested in the controversy, the original letters to Carlyle from William Squire, of Yarmouth, enclosing the disputed documents. Squire describes himself as educated at Oundle,

and living at Peterborough when a boy, as having come up to London about 1840 to settle in business, as afterwards having had some sort of business at Norwich, and as living in 1847 first at 3 Alfred Terrace, and next at 1 Regent Road, Yarmouth.

Exhaustive inquiries as to the former history and credibility of William Squire are now being made with the view of testing his statements, and, till they are closed, would it not be as well to suspend the discussion as to the authenticity of the letters themselves? Meanwhile, any information about the man himself would be very acceptable.

WALTER RYE.

#### THE LAST OF THE GOETHES.

Hastings: April 27, 1885.

When spending the summer of 1871 in Weimar I was one of the fortunate *habitués* of the Frau von Goethe's little *salon* in the big Goethe Haus, familiar, externally, at least, to Weimar tourists. Both grandsons of Goethe were then living, though, at the time I speak of, only Herr Walther was in Weimar. He was a middle-aged man, very courtly and agreeable in manner, speaking English with ease, and liking English society. There was certainly a likeness to the poet to be traced in his features. We, i.e., the half-dozen English visitors invited to partake of tea and brown bread and butter in the Frau von Goethe's pretty rooms on the ground floor, were never by any chance whatever invited to get so much as a peep at the enchanted chambers on the upper storey in which the greatest poet and writer of our epoch spent his last years. I never met but one acquaintance in Weimar who had seen them. However, it was a deeply interesting experience to chat with Goethe's daughter-in-law of the grand days of Weimar gone by, and to hear her and her son talk, as they liked to do, of "my father," "my grandfather." Herr Walther was intimately acquainted with English literature, very artistic, and an accomplished musician.

Both grandsons of the poet were said to be men of unusual abilities and accomplishments, but, as an old Weimarer said to me, "eclipsed by the shadow of that mighty tree." Too much was expected of them. And, according to all accounts, other circumstances had helped to keep them in the background.

Ottile von Goethe was a bad financier. There had been money troubles and mortifications, so, at least, folks said. However, all the royal and distinguished guests who visited Weimar paid their homage to Goethe's family, and at the little *rénuns* I have mentioned the Grand Duke and Duchess would drop in without ceremony. It is to be presumed that the Goethe rooms, as well as the summer-house in the park in which were written those wonderful love-letters to the Frau von Stein, will now be thrown open to the public, adding one charm more to one of the most attractive little capitals in Europe. The Goethe Haus is tenanted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, for fifty years an intimate friend of Carlyle.

M. BETHAM-EDWARDS.

#### A WORD WANTED.

Venice: April 22, 1885.

I am much obliged to your correspondents for their various suggestions. The choice seems to lie between *excerpt*, *exprint* and *deprint*. The first, though already in partial use, is objectionable on the ground of its having already acquired another meaning; the second is, perhaps, the most expressive, but I think not so euphonious as the third. The final selection will doubtless be determined by the adoption of some one of these terms in the columns of the ACADEMY, which has frequent occasions to notice such private impressions.

ISAAC TAYLOR.

#### TWO QUERIES.

London: April 22, 1885.

I am obliged to Don Vicente de Arona for his correction. I should have written "was said to have been born." The point of my suggestion was not as to the actual fact, but as to what Ben Jonson may possibly have thought; now it was a common belief that Cervantes was born at Lucena, near Cordova. It is only at a period comparatively recent that the claims of Alcalá de Henares have been proved to put aside those of the six other cities, which, as in the cases of Homer and of Don Quixote himself (see conclusion of the second part), did "contest, quarrel, and dispute among themselves the honour to have produced him." I put forward the bare possibility of Ben Jonson having Cervantes in his mind, with the intention rather of overthrowing than of sustaining that hypothesis, an hypothesis which is the more difficult to support, as the early English writers give us no information, or at least I have found none either in Shelton's translation (1620) nor in Gayton's *Festivous Notes upon Don Quixot* (1664). Till, therefore, some other candidate appears, it may, I think, be concluded that Jonson's "him of Cordova dead" refers to Seneca, as I originally suggested; and I am glad to see that Señor de Arona agrees with me.

G. A. GREENE.

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

**MONDAY, May 4, 4 p.m.** Asiatic: "The Vernacular Literature and Folk-Lore of the Panjab," by Mr. T. H. Thornton.

5 p.m. Royal Institution: General Monthly Meeting.

8 p.m. Inventors' Institute.

8 p.m. Victoria Institute: "The Theory of Natural Selection and the Theory of Design," by the Rev. Prof. Duns.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: Cantor Lecture, "Manufacture of Toilet Soaps," by Dr. R. C. Alder Wright.

**TUESDAY, May 5, 3 p.m.** Royal Institution: "Digestion and Nutrition," by Prof. Gamgee.

7 p.m. Society of Architects.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: Adjudged discussion: "Mechanical Integrators," by Prof. H. S. Hele Shaw; "The Signalling of the London and North-Western Railway," by Mr. A. M. Thompson.

8.30 p.m. Zoological: "The Theory of Sexual Dimorphism," by M. Jean Stolzmann; "Hypertrophy and its Value in Evolution," by Mr. J. Blad Sutton; "The Remains of a Gigantic Species of Bird (*Gastornis Klaasseni*) from the Lower Eocene Beds near Croydon."

**WEDNESDAY, May 6, 8 p.m.** Society of Arts: "Robert's Ruling Machine," by Mr. J. Mayall, jun.

**THURSDAY, May 7, 3 p.m.** Royal Institution: "Natural Forces and Energies," by Prof. Tyndall.

4.30 p.m. Royal Society.

5 p.m. Hellenic: "A Silver Statuette in the British Museum," by Mr. E. A. Gardner; "Ulysses and the Sirens," by Miss J. E. Harrison.

8 p.m. Civil Engineers: "Theory and Practice of Hydro-mechanics," by Sir Edward Reed.

8 p.m. Linnean: "Germination of Seeds after long Submersion in Salt Water," by Mr. James J. White; "Fossil Ferns of the British Basalts," by Mr. J. Starkie Gardner.

8 p.m. Chemical: Election of Fellows; "The Action of the Copper-Zinc Couple on Organic Bodies (Part x)—Benzine Bromide," by Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Mr. Tribe; "Researches on the Relation between the Molecular Structure of Carbon Compounds and their Absorption Spectra," by Prof. W. N. Hartley; "Some Points in the Composition of Soils, with Results illustrating the Sources of Fertility of Manitoba Prairie Soils," by Mr. J. B. Lawes and Prof. Gilbert.

8.30 p.m. Antiquaries.

**FRIDAY, May 8, 8 p.m.** Quenket Microscopical Club.

8 p.m. New Shakspere: Musical Entertainment.

8 p.m. Society of Arts: "Ancient and Modern Methods of Treating Epidemics of Small-pox in India," by Mr. Robert Pringle.

8 p.m. Royal Institution: "Adaptation to Surroundings as a Factor in Animal Development," by Mr. W. F. R. Weldon.

**SATURDAY, May 9, 8 p.m.** Royal Institution: "Fir-Trees and their Allies," by Mr. W. Carruthers.

8 p.m. Physical: Meeting at Bristol, "Evaporation and Dissociation," by Prof. W. Ramsay and Dr. S. Young; "A Self-recording Stress and Strain Indicator," by Prof. H. S. Hele Shaw; "A Model Illustrating the Propagation of the Electromagnetic Wave," and "A New Curve Writer," by Prof. S. P. Thompson; "Note on the so-called Silent Discharge of Ozone Generators," by Mr. W. A. Shenstone.

## SCIENCE.

*Lectures and Essays.* By H. Nettleship.  
(Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE Corpus Professor of Latin has done well to prefix to his collection of lectures and essays—some new, but most reprinted—his memorable lecture on Moritz Haupt. In giving an account of the “chips” of not the least active of the Oxford workshops during the last six years, it was right that he should indicate the standard and methods of a University professor’s work, and this can be done better by a concrete example than by many abstract disquisitions. What Haupt was at Berlin, and Ritschl in yet higher degree at Bonn and Leipzig, this is evidently, in the judgment of Prof. Nettleship, what the leading teachers of a great university should aspire to be. The conditions are not, indeed, the same in England as they are abroad. Probably the great majority of the undergraduates that yearly go up from our grammar schools are much less fitted, in spite of some important advantages, to follow teaching of the highest character than the *abiturientia* of the German gymnasia. And certainly, however well they may be fitted for it, they will be little inclined to it, unless it is made to bear very directly upon “greats” or the *tripos*. A university professor will have to be contented, as a rule, if the picked students are attracted to follow his higher work, when the tyranny of examinations is overpast; and if, for the meanwhile, he can be doing something to show how much freshness may be given to the most hackneyed themes by a wider learning and a more thoroughly disciplined taste.

Prof. Nettleship’s volume may be divided into two fairly equal parts, corresponding pretty well to these two sides of a university professor’s duty under the conditions at present holding in England. For the first half he is dealing with such well-worn subjects as Cicero, Catullus, Vergil, and Horace, and offering teaching from which no undergraduate, however narrow his range, could fairly turn as “not in his line.” In the latter half he is giving the results of studies in a department which he has made peculiarly his own, and in which few scholars need be ashamed to confess that they can follow him only as learners.

Of the reprinted lectures and essays it is not needful to say much. They are not likely to have escaped in their original form the notice of any one taking interest in the subjects with which they deal. But it is permissible to express a regret that they do not include “The Roman Satura,” by no means rendered unnecessary by the lecture on “The Earliest Italian Literature,” which covers very little of the same ground, or the essay on “The Poems of Vergil in Connexion with his Life and Times,” published in 1879. These are probably both still obtainable in their original form; but the present volume is incomplete without them; and they will, doubtless, soon pass into the inaccessibility of the “Suggestions Introductory to a Study of the ‘Aeneid’” here reprinted. Of the papers here published for the first time the most important are chap. ii., “Early Italian Civilisation: considered with Especial Reference to the Evidence afforded on the Subject by

the Latin Language,” and chap. vii. containing the substance of three lectures on Horace, of which only that on the “De Arte Poetica” has previously appeared. The former of these is really a powerful assault upon the doctrine, once so generally accepted, but now fast falling out of favour, of a period of Graeco-Italian unity. It must be remembered, however, that the evidence with which Prof. Nettleship here deals, that drawn from the vocabulary of Greek and the Italian languages, is only a part and indeed a small part of that which has to be taken into account in determining the question. Phonetics and morphology are each far more trustworthy guides than even the most careful examination of a vocabulary known to us only in part, and exposed to a thousand transforming influences. Who shall say how many missing links with Greece might have been preserved, if we had had more relics of Umbrian, or how far a newly-introduced Keltic vocabulary may not have extruded words common to Greek and Italian? Mr. Nettleship himself seems to be not unconscious of the strength that is added to his position by considerations which he here leaves unnoticed; at least, the evidence which he brings forward is far from sufficient to show that “the affinities of the Italians were stronger with the northern and western branches of the Indo-Germanic family than with the Hellenes.” *Rex, pecus, mare, flos,* and perhaps the root *sa*, furnish a slender basis for a proposition which is to be alike defended and attacked by weightier arguments than any drawn from such slight cases of want of agreement, which may be purely accidental. In details, of course, Prof. Nettleship is thoroughly exact; but is it necessary to give up the connexion between *κρέθη* and *hordeum*? Every step may be shown to be legitimate, and both *gersta* and *fordeum* support Corssen’s identification. By the way, one would be glad to know whether *fordeum* was really, as Quintilian says, an older form, or, like *fædus*, a dialectic, and apparently an independently diverging, offshoot from a primitive *gh-*. Curtius’s interpretation of *pontifex* as “road-maker” is passed over, though, if sound, it quite removes the objection made against the derivation from *pons* on the ground that there were *pontifices* at Praeneste, Alba, and other similarly situated towns. If there were no bridges there, at any rate there were roads.

The key-note to Prof. Nettleship’s first lecture on Horace is given in the following words:

“It was because of the greatness in him that he rose to his lofty eminence; it was because his sympathies followed the fortunes of his country that his best poetry has the stamp of moral greatness; it was because his eye was fixed on great models—because he chose to dwell in mind and imagination with great men—that his writings attained their immortal perfection of form.”

This view surely exceeds in justice at least as much as in generosity, the criticism which denies to “the gentleman usher of the court of Augustus” any single strain of ennobling enthusiasm. Readers of the ACADEMY will not need to be reminded that Mr. Nettleship cannot accept Mr. Verrall’s very ingenious but very baseless re-con-

struction of “the tragedy in three acts” inspired by Melpomene. He replaces it by a careful discussion of the historical circumstances of every portion of Horace’s works which admits of being precisely dated, and has made some real contributions, which only space prevents me from discussing in detail. I may remark that the explanation of Epop. ix. 18-19 requires to be expanded. It is by no means clear how Mr. Nettleship would take the puzzling *citae*; and certainly in a lecture the force of *sinistrorum* would have been missed by a hearer who had not clearly in his mind the topography of the scene. I think too he has rather missed the point of Prof. Palmer’s argument, both as to the reasons which led Horace, the freedman’s son, to avoid political satire, and also as to the significance of the names chosen or invented—it matters little which we say, for Horace doubtless did both choose and invent in such cases—to indicate the persons satirised. The article on the “De Arte Poetica” has already received the attention which it so well deserved; and the theory therein advanced will claim the careful consideration of all future editors. I believe that it contains a very large element of truth, and have accepted without hesitation the view of the comparatively early publication of the treatise, although it seems to me to follow quite as naturally as to precede the first book of the Epistles.

The article which deals with the text of Horace contains, among much else of interest, a brief but thoroughly convincing criticism of Keller’s estimate of the value of the famous MSS. V and B. Mr. Nettleship hardly states with sufficient force the arguments against V. He quotes fourteen cases, in which its reading is clearly wrong; but its most recent champion, Hoehn, gives no less than twenty-five false readings in the Epistles alone. Still, it cannot be doubted that the general conclusions at which he arrives are those accepted by a great majority of competent critics, both in England and in Germany; and it is well to have the evidence on which they rest stated in such a convenient form. But I wish he had stated more fully the evidence, positive and negative, which has convinced him that “all our MSS. are derived, if not from a single copy, at least from identical copies of the same edition.” If the Blandinian MSS. are included, surely the varying readings of Sat. i., 6, 131, point to what may fairly be called different editions. There is no question here of accidental errors of transcription.

For the essay on the *Pro Caelio* there is nothing to be offered but hearty thanks, except on one point. It is unkind of Prof. Nettleship to refer us to the *Pro Caecina*, 10, 29 without a word of help as to the reading, and the puzzling “*ipsa esse*.” He is probably not satisfied with Mr. Ramsay’s explanation that “less than 53” points to 52, as “the next round number above 42”; but he might tell us if he accepts Keller’s emendation, or how he would deal with a passage so interesting in its bearing on the facts of the case of Cluentius.

If nothing is said here as to the later essays, it is not because their value is ignored, but because even the briefest statement of the results arrived at would carry us beyond the limits of such a notice as this. Suffice it

to say that they bear on every page signs of the *labor improbus*, which is at once the best of models and the necessary condition of any real addition to our knowledge of writers often neglected, but here shown to be capable of yielding most valuable fruit.

A. S. WILKINS.

### "TIN-YÜT" NOT INDIA.

*Tin-Yüt*, as a Chinese name for India, and specially for North-Eastern India, has appeared lately in two valuable works—viz., Prof. Max Müller's *India, what can it teach us* (p. 275, n.), and Prof. S. Beal's *Buddhism in China* (p. 45). Both refer to a paper on "Intercourse of China with Eastern Turkestan," by Mr. Thos. W. Kingsmill (*J. R. A. S.*, 1882) as their authority for this statement. I have no time to do more than to show by the following instance—*ab uno discemus*—that the scholars who venture to make quotations from that paper, without verification, expose themselves to repeat egregious blunders.

*Tin-Yüt*, according to Mr. Kingsmill, "is apparently the ancient Sthānesvara, now Oude and Rohilkund." Why it is so we are not told. Now the above words in modern Chinese are *Tien-yueh* (and at the Han period *Tsen-viet*) are found in the *She-Ki*, B. cxxiii. (by Sema Tsien, 163-85 B.C.), which is said to be the authority for all the Chinese statements found in the paper. But the text of the Chinese historian does not bear the construction here put upon it, as we shall see directly. The subject treated of is the unsuccessful attempts made by Chinese envoys, at the end of the second century B.C., to reach Bactria through India by the south-west.

"They, however, heard that, some thousand *li* or so to the west, lay a country, where driving elephants were used, which was named *Tien-yueh* [or Trans-Tien, litt. 'Tien passing over'], and with which the merchants of Shuh (Setchnen) carried on a clandestine trade. Thus the Han, aiming at the road to Ta Hia, began to communicate with the Tien state" (fo. 7).

The trade was called clandestine because the Shuh traders, being barbarians, could not do anything right. The Tien state (*Tien Kwoh*) was Yunnan. Tchwang Kiao, general of King Wei of Tsu, had settled there at the end of the fourth century B.C., and taken the leadership of the natives (see *She-Ki*, bk. cxvi.). The name, which was then pronounced *Tsen* (and which afterwards became the origin of the name "China" through the sea trade, as I have shown elsewhere), was derived from the native name of the lake of Yunnan.

Everyone may read in the translation made by the learned M. Wylie in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* for August, 1879, how scornfully the Chinese envoys were received by the mighty King of Tien or Tsen, and how some years later the Chinese emperor (109 B.C.) invested the same king with Chinese titles and royal seal, "the people being still entrusted to his rule."

The country of Trans-Tien (Sinicè *Tien-yueh*) bordered on the Tien state, and we must look for it in the region of Burmah. No certainty as to the exact locality can be arrived at; but, so far as probability goes, we may say that Teng-yueh, otherwise Momien, is the identification required, which has nothing to do with the Sthānesvara proposed by Mr. Kingsmill.

That was not the only road of trade open to the enterprising merchants of Setchuen with the south-west and west. We hear of three other roads on the west through Setchuen which were also tried without success by the envoys of the Han Emperor. These roads had for their object the main commercial route, of

which the traders of Shuh had secured the exclusive use for themselves. Passing apparently through Tatsienlu or Darchindo, Sadiya, the Brahmaputra and Patna, the merchants of Shuh penetrated even further westwards in a northern direction, where they met people from Tahia (=Bactria), who purchased direct from them. Tchang Kien, the Chinese envoy, is most positive as to the meeting in *Kientu* (=Hindu = India), not *Shentu* nor *Tientu* (as rectified afterwards in the text under Buddhist influence), of the merchants of Tahia with those of Shuh. The trade was not of that second- and third-hand kind which has been supposed; and we have a material proof of the fact in the stone seal of Setchuen or Shuh writing, which was found a few years ago in the ruins of Harapa, near Lahore. This is attributed by Gen. Cunningham on archaeological evidence to the fourth century B.C., and is the oldest fragment of writing hitherto found in India.

TERRIEN DE LA COUPERIE.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### SOME NOTES ON ROMAN PRONUNCIATION.

Rome: April 21, 1885.

The subject of this letter will interest not only Celtic scholars but possibly a good many others of the readers of the ACADEMY. In writing on the mutation of the consonants which takes place in Sassarese on much the same lines as in Welsh, Prince L.-L. Bonaparte spoke, if my memory serves me aright, of the corresponding phenomenon in the Italian of the mainland. He treated the mutation in the latter as less advanced, and was content to distinguish the consonants as pronounced in strong positions and in weak ones respectively. My reproductions of his terms is probably inaccurate as I only imperfectly understood his words, the facts being utterly unfamiliar to me till lately. But since I have come here the substance of his remarks has been forcibly brought back to my mind, and I am happy to be able to illustrate the distinction suggested by him by means of facts with which each day of my stay at Rome familiarised me more and more. To my ear the difference between the consonants in a strong position and those in a weak one amounts to the replacing of the surd mutes *k*, *t*, *p*, by the corresponding sonant ones *g*, *d*, *b*. This is probably an exaggeration of the difference; but I am only describing the facts as they present themselves to me and not trying to meet the demands for accuracy which an Ellis or a Sweet might be inclined to make. I draw no distinction between single words and the case of two words pronounced closely together. Here are a few instances with the dictionary form of the words affected by the mutation appended in brackets—(*k*) *la goda* (coda), *la gosa* (cosa), *quella gosa*, *una cattiva gosa*, *bella gosa!* *le gose nostre*, *i galvati* (cavalli), *termi di Garagalla* (*Caracalla*), which I have heard so pronounced over and over again; *io galcolo* (calcoto), *carigato* (caricato), *fuoghi* (fuochi), *malaghita* (malachite), *Aghille* or *Aghill* (*Achille*), which being seemingly a favourite name I have frequently heard (in the vocative) from the mouths of Roman matrons, but I have never heard it pronounced *Achille*, at least spontaneously; *Signora Gosta* (*Costa*), *la questura* (*questura*), *metti questo* (*questo*), and *stia gommodo* (*commodo*), both verbs being in the imperative mood; (*t*) *poco dempo* (*tempo*), *estravaganza di dempo*, of which I have heard a good deal as it rains every day here, and *imparare danto* (*tanto*), *il povero Dasso* (*Tasso*); (*p*.) *sabore* (*sapore*), *troppo boco* or *troppo bogo* (*poco*)—I am not sure which; and *non mi rigordo le barole* (*ricordo, parole*), *due bunti* (*punti*). My instances are very unequally distributed, partly because the *k* sound occurs more frequently, and partly, perhaps, owing to some unaccountable slowness on my part to catch the others; and I

wish to add that I am unable to detect any softening of the sonant mutes *g*, *d*, *b*. These facts, such as they are, would be of no value without some indication of their provenance, and I wish, therefore, to state that I can give the names of all the speakers from whose mouths I have taken the foregoing words, except *la questura* and *due bunti*, which I heard from a man who happened to be reading from a newspaper to his friends on the Pincio. With this possible exception all the others are native Romans of the educated classes: I stay in a Roman family and quote from the talk of painters, sculptors, professional musicians, government officials, and members of their respective families. This has the disadvantage that I never can get the pronunciation interesting to me repeated: the moment I ask for a phrase or a word to be repeated the flattened consonants are immediately sharpened for my benefit up to the standard of "correct" Italian; so I have to watch careless conversations between two Romans and catch what I can as it proceeds. Unfortunately, I am not proficient enough in the language to follow the rapid speech of persons of the working classes; but I have so far succeeded as to find that the flattening of the surd mutes takes place in their pronunciation also: in fact, I gather that with them it is the rule and not a sporadic phenomenon.

The instances given above are of consonants in weak positions, but I have little to say of those in strong ones. I may, however, mention one or two things, such as that *va bene* and *sta bene* sound to me as if they had been written *vab bene* and *stab bene*, the *b* of *bene* being in both in strong position. Initial consonants not affected by the ending of a preceding word are usually treated as being in a strong position, and it may be remarked that *ci*, *ce* vary accordingly; thus I should represent phonetically *cinqe* as pronounced *shinqe*, but in *venti cinqe* it is *shinqe*, and so in *beneficio*; while an *l* or *r* makes the position strong, so that *mascalcia* and *Guercino* are pronounced *mascaltchia* and *Guerchino*, and so in other cases. Curiously enough a *t* is inserted between *s* and a preceding *r* or *l* in such words as *Corso*, *imaginarsi persone*, *Via Belsiana*, and I have heard the *t* also in the analogous position in the word *pensione*.

There is only one point of interest which I have noticed in the pronunciation of the common people here, and that is the substitution of *r* for *l* in such words as *il gato*, *molto*, *volta*, *coltello*. I have heard *morto* for *molto* also at Castellammare from a native of the neighbouring Sorento; and as to *cortello*, it is the only pronunciation I have heard of the word from educated people, excepting once when I drew attention to the word for knife, then I was promptly told that it was *coltello*. Further *mandolino* is almost always pronounced with *r* so far as I have been able to observe. The Italian *r*, as pronounced here by the educated, is the same to my hearing as the Welsh *r*, with which I have been familiar all my life; still, I have occasionally found it somewhat difficult to distinguish the Roman *l* from *r* in quick conversation, and I am inclined to think the former must differ less from the latter than in my own pronunciation. Be that as it may, it is curious to observe that Romans of the present day replace *l* by *r*, especially as it was a fiction of the elder school of Aryan philology that the change was from *r* to *l*, and not vice versa, and that *r* was older than *l*, at least in the Aryan languages. I have avoided saying anything of the cases where a change from *l* to *r* had taken place before the present orthography of Italian was established, as well as of those where the mutes had already undergone a softening; and my object in writing is not so much to try to teach as to draw attention to

the mutation of Italian consonants which is so interesting to Celtic scholars, and to induce capable phonologists to go carefully into the subject, that is to say, if it has not already been done by Prof. Ascoli or his pupils.

It is only to-day that I had the first glance at the ACADEMY of April 11. I am sorry that my remarks on Stokes and Windisch's Irish texts should have given so much offence; but I cannot reply until I have the book again before me.

J. RHYS.

#### A RECENT EMENDATION OF ARISTOTLE.

Oriel College, Oxford: April 23, 1885.  
The text of Arist. Metaphys. Z. 1035<sup>a</sup>, 14 seqq., reads thus:

Ἐστι δὲ ὡς οὐδὲ τὰ στοιχεῖα πάντα τῆς συλλαβῆς ἐν τῷ λόγῳ ἐνέσται, οἷον ταῦτα τὰ κήρια ἢ τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι. Καὶ γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα μέρος τῆς συλλαβῆς ὡς ὑπὸ αἰσθῆτη.

Upon this the following comment is made in the Cambridge University Reporter, No. 578, p. 540 (*Proceedings of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*):

"What can letters in *air* be? I emend χαλκῷ, and assume that the scribe, knowing a little Latin, substituted for the Greek word the Latin *aere* in Greek letters: thus ἀέρι appears in our text. Aristotle's regular example of εἶδος in ὥστη is δ χαλκοῖς κύλος, &c."

The text is not really difficult. Τὰ κήρια are written letters, written on a wax tablet; τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι στοιχεῖα are, so to say, spoken letters. Aristotle, as is well known, held that sound, on its material side, is a motion of the air (De An. II. viii.); and the passage quoted below from the De Sensu is enough to show that τὰ ἐν τῷ ἀέρι στοιχεῖα means the movements of the air which correspond to the sounds of different letters. As such they are ὑπὸ αἰσθῆτη.

De Sensu 446<sup>b</sup>5, . . . ὥσπερ ὁ φόβος ὃν γεγενημένης τῆς πληγῆς οὐτα πρὸς τῇ ἄκοῃ. δῆλοι δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ἡ τῶν γραμμάτων μετασχημάτισις, ὡς γγενομένης τις φορᾶς ἐν τῷ μεταξύ οὐ γὰρ τὸ λεχθὲν φάνονται ἀνηκούεις διὰ τὸ μετασχηματίσεσθαι φέρουντον τὸν ἀέρα.

I find that Mr. Shute, in a translation of Metaph. Z. just printed, renders "the individual letters formed in the wax or the individual sounds formed in the air."

J. COOK WILSON.

#### THE PROPOSED ENGLISH EDITION OF BÜHLER'S SANSKRIT COURSE.

Nassau, N.P., Bahamas: April 10, 1885.

A paragraph in your issue of March 7, referring to my proposed English edition of Bühlér's *Leitfaden*, is calculated to excite some misapprehension of the character of the forthcoming little book. As the work itself will show, it has been my endeavour to follow "the redoubtable Prof. Whitney" to the best of my ability, so far as the treatment of grammatical forms is concerned; and the object which I have in view in bringing out a rewritten edition of the *Leitfaden* will be attained if by its means some beginners of Sanskrit succeed in avoiding the chief ones among the needless difficulties with which beginners have hitherto been beset.

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY.

#### "THE EMPIRE OF THE HITTITES."

London: April 27, 1885.

In the midst of much that is incoherent in Dr. Cheyne's letter he has not made very clear his attitude *pro tem.* to the Bible. My assumption that "the Bible is a venerable old document which professes to deal with facts" he declares to be "a bold historical heresy." The assumption is one which no scientific man, whether he believed in the Bible or not, would challenge. For the purposes of my book it

was unnecessary to assume any higher authority for the Bible than that accorded to any other venerable book. I thought I should be here on common ground with Dr. Cheyne. I did not even assume that the Bible *deals* with facts, but only that it *professes* to deal with facts. Is it this lowly and self-evident assumption that Dr. Cheyne stigmatises as "bold historical heresy"? Or is it simply the word document instead of documents that Dr. Cheyne makes so much of? He speaks of the "seventy tablets" of Sargon as a "venerable document," and he would hardly call it heresy to speak in the same convenient way of the collection of books which make up the Bible. If this should be his meaning I am quite willing to use "collection of documents," or any similar phrase, but without changing my position in any other way.

A few secondary matters in Dr. Cheyne's letter require correction. He begins by accepting my "concession." I am not aware that I have made any concession, or that I can make any concession consistently with loyalty to facts.

He says: "No one would guess from Dr. Wright's letter that the book (not books) of Kings was quite distinct from the book of Genesis." I have made no reference in my letter to either book or books of Kings. Does Dr. Cheyne's theory permit him to annotate without consulting his text?

I am not sure if Dr. Cheyne still labours under the impression that I am an American. He thinks it was not uncharitable to account for my criticism "on the assumption of the author's different nationality." It is my privilege to know a number of American scholars who, with firm loyalty to the Bible, advocate as I do the fullest critical freedom; and I think Dr. Cheyne would act more charitably if he conceded ordinary morality to scholars of every nationality.

I notice with pleasure the increase of courtesy in Dr. Cheyne's style, and I think it is to be regretted that he considered it necessary to import personal matters into this controversy, or to raise the absurd cry of "heresy."

Having said so much, I think the time has come for closing this controversy. Dr. Cheyne admits that the references to the Hittites in the Book of Kings are in accordance with "recent archaeological discoveries." He wishes me to mention that he does not object to support "the statements of a Biblical writer by sound archaeological evidence." He admits that the Kheta of the Egyptian inscriptions, the Khatti of the Assyrian, and the Hittites of the Bible are the same people. He admits that Hittite influence "extended even into Asia Minor." He considers it proved "that the Hittites penetrated through the Eastern barrier formed by the Taurus range," and he recognises evidence of the extension of their power to the shores of the Aegean. He is favourable to the hypothesis that the Hittites were the early civilisers of Asia Minor, and he considers them non-Semitic, and the authors of the Hittite inscriptions.

It would thus seem that we are agreed on all points but one, namely, the accuracy of the account of the Hittites in the Book of Genesis. On this point there should no longer be any difference between us. Dr. Cheyne admits publicly, "that a branch of the Kheta may once have existed in Palestine"; but he adds, "unfortunately there is no historical evidence that it did so." Since he wrote these words, as I have already pointed out, Dr. Cheyne admitted privately, that he had reconsidered the question, and I cannot understand why his full recognition should be any longer withheld from a cause which his own industry has done so much to promote.

The new edition of my book is delayed by the preparation of additional plates of new

inscriptions and sculptures, but I shall not regret the delay if thereby I may be able to add Dr. Cheyne's maturer conclusions.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

MR. G. C. DRUCE, of 118, High Street, Oxford, has nearly ready for publication, a *Flora of Oxfordshire*, with an account of the Flora of the Berkshire border. The book will also contain some account of the Oxford botanists. It will be published by the Clarendon Press.

THE Geological Survey has just issued a *Memoir* descriptive of the highest and most picturesque part of the great table-land of North-Eastern Yorkshire, including Eskdale and Rosedale. This district is composed mainly of Lias and Lower and Middle Oolites, almost destitute of drift, and without signs of local glaciation, whence it may be inferred that the high ground formed, during the glacial period, an insular space, around which the ice-sheets swept. The structure of the county was worked out by Messrs. Fox-Strangways, C. Reid and G. Barrow.

MR. T. E. ESPIN has revised the star maps which he contributed last year to the *Illustrated Science Monthly*, and they are now about to be republished by Messrs. Sonnenchein & Co., in the form of a cheap "Beginners' Star Atlas," with an introduction by Mr. F. A. Westwood Oliver.

MESSRS. PALMER & HOME, of Manchester, have in preparation a new work by Mr. Leo. H. Grindon which is to be called *Fruits and Fruit-Trees, Home and Foreign*, and is intended to form an index to the kinds valued in Britain, with descriptions, histories, and other particulars.

#### PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE next volume in Messrs. Trübner's "Collection of Simplified Grammars" will be *Albanian*, by Wassa Pasha, Governor of the Lebanon.

MESSRS. W. COLLINS, SONS & CO. will publish in a few days the first of a series of new French class-books by M. Esclangen, lecturer in French literature at King's College, Bedford College, and other public institutions, examiner to the Admiralty, &c. The same author has in preparation two other works on *Comparative Grammar* and the *Study of Early Zend*.

THE current number of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (vol. xvii., part 2) contains several papers of more popular interest than usual. The first is a paper by Mr. R. N. Cust on "The Languages of the Caucasus," which continues on a smaller scale the same author's elaborate works on the languages of India and Africa. Its utility is greatly enhanced by a map and a bibliography. The Rev. Dr. G. U. Pope, who is well-known in Southern India not only as a missionary but also for his educational books, advocates the claims of Tamil on the attention of scholars, quoting specimens from its literature. The Rev. Thomas Foulkes, chaplain of Coimbatore, in the Madras Presidency, has put together in an exhaustive monograph all that is known about the Pallavas, a Hindu dynasty that can be historically proved to have ruled in the South of the Deccan for some nine centuries. The Rev. B. Hale Wortham gives a translation of an episode, illustrating the power of the goddess Durga from the *Mārkandeya Purāna*. Mr. J. W. Redhouse, moved apparently by a rash statement in Dr. E. B. Tylor's address to the anthropological section of the British Association at Montreal, subjects Prof. Wilken's views

upon the existence of "matriarchate" among the ancient Arabians to a severe criticism. Lastly, Mr. H. H. Howorth, the indefatigable historian of the Mongols, contributes a chapter upon the Shato Turks, who gave a short-lived dynasty to China in the tenth century A.D.

The fifth edition of Prof. Curtius' excellent Greek Grammar has been translated into French by M. Clairin, a professor in the Lycée Louis-le-Grand.

VON TSCHUDI's book on the Quichua (or, as he spells it, Khetusa) language is favourably noticed in the *Revue critique* for March 23.

PROF. D. H. MÜLLER has published a new Vannic inscription found among the ruins of Astwadyashen (near Van). He gives the following translation of it: "To the Khaldis gods, the great ones, Sardur, son of Argistis, has made 15,300 *kapistini* for this divine work." Prof. Müller is engaged at present in bringing out a memoir upon the Vannic texts.

In M. Mowat's *Bulletin épigraphique* for September-October, 1884, M. Germer-Durand publishes thus, from a paper *estampage*, the Gaulish inscription discovered at Notre-Dame de Laval (Gard):

: ΕΚΟΛΙΟ
CPIOT
MAN
ETAN
AO//ΨΑ
NA/ΟΔΕ
ΔΕΒΡΑΤΟ
ΤΑΕΚΑΝ
TEN

Here we at once recognise the formula *dede brātude* (*posuit ex judicio*), the acc. pl. *canten(a)*, and the name (*E)xcolios, cognate, probably, with Pliny's *colisatum* (a kind of Gaulish chariot), the Irish *cul* (chariot), the O. Slav. *kolo* (wheel), and the Greek κυλίω, κύκλος, &c. The rest of the inscription as published is unintelligible, and, probably, misread.*

#### MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—(Monday, April 20.)

SIR THOMAS WADE in the Chair.—The Rev. Prof. Beal contributed a paper "On the Age and Writings of Nāgārjuna Bodhisattva" (from the Chinese). From this paper, it would seem that there were two writers, called Nāgārjuna and Nagasēna, though some authorities, differing in this particular from Prof. Beal, have held that they were really one and the same person. The lives of both have been written. It appears that the former was an eminent Bodhisattva, residing in the South of India; the latter, merely a Bhikshu, or beggar, in North India. The former lived, subsequently to the death of Kanishka, perhaps towards the end of the Second Century, A.D., the latter was a contemporary of Meander, who flourished about 140 B.C. The character of the two men differed greatly: the former was the founder of a new school, an ambitious innovator, and an adept in conjuration and magic; the latter was a skilful disputant, but a loyal follower of the primitive doctrine of Buddha. Prof. Beal then noticed two Chinese works, the "Sutra of the Bhikshu Nagasēna." He then proceeded to discuss in detail the information regarding Nāgārjuna, which is of a mixed character, and scattered through the Buddhist literature of China, the chief difficulty being to blend the scattered notices together, so as to obtain a reliable whole. At the conclusion of the paper, Mr. R. N. Cust gave an interesting account of two great scholars, honorary foreign members of the society, Prof. Lepsius and Trumpp, who had recently died.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—(Tuesday, April 28.)

FRANCIS GALTON, Esq., F.R.S., President, in the Chair.—Mr. A. L. Lewis read a paper on the past and present condition of certain rude stone monuments in Westmoreland. A little to the south of the village of Shap are the remains of some very

extensive rude stone monuments to which allusion was made by Camden in the fifteenth century, and by Dr. Stukeley in the middle of the last century, and a circle is said to have been destroyed when the railway was made. The most interesting monument in this neighbourhood is situated at a place called Gunnarskeld, two or three miles to the north of the village, and consists of two irregular, concentric slightly oval rings, about fifty and one hundred feet in diameter respectively, the longest diameters being from north to south.—A paper by Admiral F. S. Tremlett on quadrilateral constructions near Carnac was read, which described certain enclosures explored by the late Mr. James Miln. In each case the boundary walls are formed of coarse undressed stones, put together without any kind of cement, and having built up in them a series of small menhirs. They also contained beehive structures for cremation, reddened and become friable from the effects of great heat. It would appear that the cremation had been perfect, as not a particle of calcined bone was found in either of the enclosures.—A paper by M. Jean l'Heureux on the Kekip-Sesatoors, or Ancient Sacrificial Stone of the North-west Tribes of Canada was read. The stone, which consists of a roughly hewn quartzose boulder, about fifteen inches high and fourteen in diameter, is placed on the summit of a pyramidal mound commanding an extensive view of both the Red Deer and Bow River valleys. In cases of public or private calamity, or when a special blessing is sought, a solitary warrior, after keeping vigil on the top of the mount from sunset till the rising of the morning star, then lays a finger of his left hand on the top of the stone and cuts it off. Among the Blackfeet these self-inflicted wounds ranked equal to those received in battle, and are always mentioned first in the public recital of the warrior's great deeds.

#### FINE ART.

GREAT SALE OF PICTURES, at reduced prices (Engravings, Chromos, and Oleographs), handsomely framed. Everyone about to purchase pictures should pay a visit. Very suitable for wedding and Christmas presents.—GEO. REES, 115, Strand, near Waterloo-bridge.

#### NEW SOUTH KENSINGTON HAND-BOOKS.

English Earthenware. By A. H. Church. (Chapman & Hall.)

French Pottery. By Paul Gasnault and E. Garnier. (Chapman & Hall.)

Russian Art. By Alfred Maskell. (Chapman & Hall.)

The first two of these handbooks are the work of men who are masters of their subjects, and there is really very little to say about them, except that they are good. Both of them were wanted, apart from their special use as guides to the collections at South Kensington. It is true that the catalogue of the Museum of Practical Geology is an excellent handbook on the subject of English earthenware and English porcelain also, that we have a mine of information in Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's *Ceramic Art in Great Britain*, and that M. Solon has written an excellent treatise on *The Art of the Old English Potter*; but the last work is out of the reach of ordinary mortals, and Prof. Church presents his information in a more convenient and readable form than that of the other two works. He has, also, his own considerable knowledge and experience to add to those of former writers, and his study of the valuable collections made by Lady Charlotte Schreiber, Henry Willet, and M. Solon, to say nothing of his own, gives him an advantage over his predecessors. If we have a fault to find with Prof. Church it is that he is too concise; but this is a fault upon the right side. One of the most interesting of his personal contributions to the history of his subject is the list which he gives of typical wares made in England, of which, according to him, the following varieties "owed little or nothing to foreign sources, either in

their constituents and composition or in their decorative treatment"—viz.: Wrotham and other slip ware; agate marbled and combed ware; tortoiseshell ware; white salt-glazed stoneware; black basalt ware; white and cream coloured earthenware; jasper ware; Bow and Chelsea bone-earth porcelain; Worcester soapstone porcelain. In the matter of decoration we have not, perhaps, much to boast about, especially such decoration as "owed little or nothing to foreign sources"; but the list is a creditable one, and scarcely to be excelled in length by any country in Europe.

While Prof. Church proposes to deal with English porcelain in another volume, Messrs. P. Gasnault and E. Garnier have compressed the whole history of Ceramic Art in France into their one handbook on French pottery. In French earthenware of all sorts the South Kensington Museum is rich, and nearly all the pieces figured in the handbook belong to it. There are five exquisite pieces of Oiron ware, showing every variety of its manufacture except in the days of its decadence, and of Palissy, Nevers, Rouen and Moustiers magnificent examples are engraved. The history of all these and other earthenwares of France is briefly and admirably told by the authors, and the section on porcelain is equally good, giving the longest and most complete list of the marks and monograms of painters on soft porcelain at Sèvres which has yet been published. Not the least useful part of the volume to collectors will be the hints which are given as to the detection of forged pieces. It is only in the final chapter on French Ceramics of the nineteenth century that we find room for disappointment. M. Deck is well and worthily praised, but among others of less notability surely M. Paul Massier of Vallauris deserved some word. M. Bracquemond's Japanese service is very good, but M. Léonce has shown more original genius in the decorative treatment of animals. The lustrous metallic enamels employed by him and M. Mallet are also worthy of a note. Finally, as we do not wish to find much fault with so good a book, the use of coloured *barbotine* is, we think, dismissed with too short and contemptuous a paragraph.

It is no disparagement to Mr. Alfred Maskell to say that he is not as much master of his subject as Messrs. Church, Gasnault, and Garnier, are of theirs. He breaks ground which is almost fresh, at least in England, and there is no one in or out of it who can yet unravel the mysteries which shroud the origin of the works of art discovered in the tombs of Siberia and the Crimea and in other parts of that great empire now called Russia. To Mr. Maskell belongs the credit of having grappled perseveringly with a mass of undigested material of all kinds, and of having reduced chaos if he has not established order. In his descriptions of the various strange and beautiful objects in the imperial collections in Russia which have been reproduced for the South Kensington Museum, and of others, like the famous Nikopol vase, which could not be reproduced for fear of injury, he has done much good and careful work, which will make his handbook of use and interest to many besides the visitors to the museum. Nevertheless the book would be much the better for revision. Mr. Maskell repeats himself frequently and contradicts himself at least once or twice, and his use of the English language is not always to be recommended for imitation. Moreover, there is much matter in the book, in the way of description of places in Russia, which might well be dispensed with in a work of this kind, and frequent reference to conflicting theories ending with a confession of ignorance is more likely to confuse than enlighten a reader. Our darkness with regard to prehistoric Russian art is truly Cimmerian, and if this handbook was confined

to the careful statement of ascertained facts, it would not only be of a much more convenient size, but would be much more suited to its purpose.

#### THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

DESPITE the absence of Mr. Burne Jones, Mr. Whistler, M. Legros, and other *habitues*, the collection of pictures at the Grosvenor is a very bright one, and full of that interest and variety which marks the work of different minds bent on various aims with intelligence and skill. It introduces us to one new painter, Mr. C. W. Mitchell, who has at least earned both by seriousness of intention and study of his art, a title to respectful consideration, and contains comparatively few works of any kind which are dull or common-place. Those by men of much or little fame are generally alike distinguished by a sincere desire to follow a cherished ideal, or to realise a genuine impression. Though we may not altogether sympathise with the peculiar strain of poetry which animates the work of Mr. Spencer Stanhope, Miss Pickering, and Mr. Strudwick, we cannot doubt for a moment that it is to them the cause of genuine emotion, and that they are giving us of their very best. Even less possible, because the feeling in this case is wholly unreflected from the work of others, is it to distrust the whole-heartedness of Mr. Holman Hunt's devotion to his artistic creed, and an equally veracious note marks the works whether of portrait or poetry which come from Mr. Watt's hand. In the dignity and style of Mr. Sargent, as in the delicate tones of Mr. Hennessey, we find distinct marks of individual preference for certain artistic qualities, and not to extend too far this preliminary note on the most charming qualities of this exhibition—its sincerity and variety—the landscapes of the younger men may be specially commended, as endeavours to convey to others the true impressions of the artists. Whether we watch with Mr. Bartlett the hard clean glitter of waves shoaling on the rocks, or walk with Mr. Arthur Lemon where the poplars' latest leaves burn like gold in the autumn air of Italy, we feel sure that the artist has had genuine pleasure in the sight, and has tried to record it with all faithfulness.

Such of the members of the Royal Academy who exhibit here have, almost without exception, sent works of fine quality, if not of important dimensions; and one at least of them—Mr. Millais, with his portrait of Mr. Gladstone (54)—has done something to make the exhibition a memorable "Grosvenor."

Often as Mr. Gladstone has been painted, no one has yet given us this version of the grand face—no one, indeed, could have done so—as the last few years have changed it somewhat, robbing it of something of its robustness, though not of its fire. It is a picture which carries its date with it. Not even Mr. Millais could quite subdue the discord of the gaudy robes, with their irreconcileable reds; but he has done his best, as may be seen by comparing his clever compromise with the cruel veracity of Mr. R. Barrett Browning in his portrait of his father on the opposite wall—veracity with regard to robes and shirt-front only be it understood. The face seems to me to be not only feeble, but unlike; but, were it very much better than it is, it would still fall a sacrifice to the atrocity of its costume. In Mr. Lehmann's portrait of the poet we have at least the upright bearing, the finish of the mien, and a suggestion of the acute intellect. Mr. W. B. Richmond deserves greater congratulation, not only as a "taker of likenesses," but as an artist, for his portrait of Mr. Andrew Lang. The colour of it, which might be called "an arrangement in bronze," is a little sombre, but its tone is rich

and soft, and admirably kept. As a portrait it would be difficult to improve. In pose and expression it is singularly natural and sympathetic, doing justice, without flattery, to both mind and body.

It is Mr. Richmond who of all the artists represented here shows the greatest number of works, and is likely to add most substantially to his reputation. His largest and most important achievement is "An Audience in Athens during the Representation of the 'Agamemnon'" (69), as seen from the centre of the stage. The horseshoe of the auditorium with its tiers of seats runs out in front of the spectator. In the middle sits the Archon, with his hands on his knees impassive as a judge; behind, and on either hand of him, men and women watch the performance intently. Between the back row and the yellow valance the theatre is open to the air, showing the sky and buildings and trees of Athens in warm bright light. The expressions of the spectators are ably varied, and the robes of many tints in which they are draped give great opportunity for delicate play of colour. The tone of the whole is very light, and the effect from the absence of shade is necessarily thin. But the difficulties are cleverly surmounted, the figures are sufficiently relieved, and the illusion of distance is given. The principal defect of the picture as a whole is the scattering of the interest, but this is one inherent in the subject, which is a thankless one. This epithet cannot be applied to the same artist's portraits of ladies and children, to which we shall have to return again, mentioning here only those of Miss Lettice and Miss Margerie Wormald, (168 and 175), which with Mr. Stuart Wortley's "Miss Maud Walter" (161), are sure to be among the most popular pictures in the exhibition.

Mr. Alma Tadema's freaks in segmental composition, have never resulted in anything more unexpected than this rufous head of a doctor staring against a section of white bed containing fragments of a patient. The head is very strongly realised, and is evidently a lifelike portrait. Less eccentric and more pleasant is that of Mr. Francis Powell (58), but to see work which the artist has evidently enjoyed, we must look at the two little bits of classic genre—"Who is it?" (57) and "Expectations" (81). These are in the artist's best vein and unsurpassable of their kind. Even he has probably never excelled the marble painting in the latter, nor the natural action of the girl who is "looking out" in the former.

Another strong characteristic work of a well-known individuality is Holman Hunt's "Bride of Bethlehem," which, like all the artist's work, is a marvel of patient execution, and, in parts, both subtle and brilliant in colour; but it is also hard, and in spite of its smooth texture harsh. It is like a statue of lapidary's work, with agate eyes and lips of porphyry. But it has the great merit of sincerity here, and is specially valuable as an authentic example of a strong principle carried to its extreme. One must unfortunately go to Suffolk Street to find its most perfect antithesis in Mr. Whistler.

I should wish to believe that the work of the latest candidate for fame was one of equally genuine impulse, but it is indeed difficult to believe that anyone should wish to paint poor Hypatia in her dire extremity. It is an opportunity for the nude, certainly, and all perhaps is fair in art, as in love or in war; but yet we doubt, and are glad to doubt, the strong spontaneity of the desire to represent the outraged modesty of a pure and noble woman. But the subject allowed, it must also be allowed that it is treated with some imaginative power. The figure is original in conception and drawn with spirit, and Mr. Mitchell has, at least, achieved sufficient success to arouse an interest in his subsequent work.

COSMO MONKHOUSE.

#### THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THE power of a strong artistic personality has probably never been more plainly shown at an English exhibition than at the present collection in Suffolk Street. Mr. Whistler is not only there and in force, but the effect of his influence on the younger exhibitors is very plain. It cannot be said to permeate the whole mass of hackneyed and uninspired work which as usual fills the rooms. We are not sure that we wished it did, for you can have too much Whistler and water, but it makes a very perceptible difference in the pleasure of a visit to the gallery. His one large work, the portrait of the Signor Pablo de Sarasate (350) is probably as well worth seeing as any portrait which will be produced by any artist this year. As an arrangement in black it is admirable, and as a picture of living personality it is more interesting, if not better. The violinist stands alert and alive, his instrument held in his hands, with the sensitive touch of a master. For suggestiveness, nothing could be finer than the left hand, nor could anything be more simple and masterly than the treatment of the ordinary evening costume. Mr. Whistler seldom fails to hit the mark he aims at, but in this case the mark will be sufficiently obvious to the public to gain for him the appreciation he deserves. Nor do we think that anyone can fail to see the success of the little sea views in the same room—"Grey and Brown: a South-west Wind" (244), and "Note in Grey: Holland" (234), which are complete in tone and harmony, and adequately convey the artist's sensation. More "difficult," perhaps, are the slight notes in water-colour, but we think that no one can properly enjoy Mr. Whistler who does not enjoy these also, slight as they are.

Of the artists who more or less base their art on principles similar to those of Mr. Whistler, Mr. Menpes seems to us to have the most distinct individuality. His little bits of sunlight and colour are charming as far as they go. In his little oil "Weary" (43), the note of red in the old woman's head gear seems a little out of tune, but all his mites of water-colours are very nice. The only Whistlerite who dares a large canvas is Mr. Harper Pennington, who sends two pretty and simple portraits of children—"A Little White Girl" (40), and a "Picture of a Little Girl" (51), of which we prefer the latter. His portrait of Mrs. Cornwallis West is less successful and pleasing (238). Numerous other pictures here show a laudable desire to be simple and spontaneous, such as Mr. Sidney Starr's "In the Lobby of a Theatre" (264) and Mr. Lin's "Narcissus" (288).

Of the well-known members, those, such as Mr. John Reid, Mr. John White and Mr. Leslie Thomson, who are capable of giving us pleasure, we shall say nothing, as, though they send some clever contributions, their more important work has probably been reserved for other exhibitions; but we must notice a well-wrought and sincere study of "A Stormy Day," by Mr. W. L. Picknell (213), and "Looking Across the Medway from Garrison Point" (194), by Mr. J. Fraser shows very careful study of waves and light. This picture is also unusually delicate and true in colour; but there is little else worth special notice here, though there is much pleasant and accomplished work by such artists as Messrs. J. Grace, E. M. Wimperis, A. G. Bell, Aubrey Hunt, Jacomb-Hood, A. Birkenruth, J. S. Hill, John Finnie, R. Toovey, J. Aumonier, David Law, T. B. Hardy, Clem. Lambert, and others. We must not close this notice without mentioning the strong but not very pleasant work of Mr. Daunat, the admirable cattle pieces of Van Damme-Sylva, and the clear skies of Arnold Helcké.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE EGYPT EXPLORATION FUND IN THE UNITED STATES.

Boston, U.S.A.: April, 1885.

British scholars—ACADEMY readers assuredly—will be gratified to learn that the explorations in Egypt by the Egypt Exploration Fund are regarded with a deep and *practical* interest by our archaeological, classical, and Biblical students and authorities. Notwithstanding the "hard times," and the recent organisation of various historical societies demanding national and local aid, over 300 contributors have already responded; among whom are many of the very first representatives of the land in religion, education, science, and historical labour. Over thirty presidents and ex-presidents of universities, colleges, and theological seminaries; thirty-three bishops (with the Lord Bishop of Montreal) of the Episcopal Church; the presidents of the six leading historical or Oriental societies, including various other officers, such as five of the eight executive committee of the Archaeological Institute of America; and twenty-five of the officers and faculty of Harvard University, are on the list.

The endorsement of the Fund's explorations in and about the Delta by the Church (both the Episcopal and the non-Episcopal) has been particularly gratifying. The rapidly deepening interest of our educated people in archaeological labours is largely due to the noble work of those comparatively new societies—the Egypt Exploration Fund of England, and the Archaeological Institute of America. An eminent author of Cambridge, remarking to me on the extraordinary character of our list of contributors to the Egypt Exploration Fund, said that it was the most distinguished list he had ever seen in connection with any historical labour or work of modern research. I am assured by letters from far and wide that pecuniary inability alone—partly because of "the diminished incomes of the times"—prevents many a scholar from aiding (at least for the present) the invaluable labours of Petrie and Naville. We may confidently hope that when profound peace again settles upon the vast British empire, and financial plenty returns to the Great Republic, archaeology will engross wider attention and receive far greater support. But, for the support of American and English archaeology during the past year or two, and for the results of the explorations, we are both proud and thankful. And the Genius of Good Fortune, Αγαθὴ Τύχη, will surely rest on those who labour in the true spirit for archaeology, whether it be at an Assos or a Sān-Tanis.

WM. C. WINSLOW,  
Hon. Treasurer of the  
Egypt Exploration Fund for America.

## NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

THE bust of Coleridge in Westminster Abbey is to be unveiled on May 7, at four o'clock, by Mr. J. Russell Lowell.

THE next issue in the series of the "International Numismata Orientalia" will be *The Coins of Southern India*, by Sir Walter Elliot.

MESSRS. CASSELL & CO. will open their annual exhibition of original drawings in black and white at La Belle Sauvage Yard, early in June. Among the works exhibited will be the original drawings executed by Mr. Frederick Barnard for his *Character Sketches from Dickens*, published last autumn.

THE Italian Government having acceded to the demand for the publication, in facsimile, of the Leonardo da Vinci MSS. in Italy, it is impossible that our own Government can longer resist the appeals to issue in the same form the

important collection of Leonardo's MSS. in this country.

MESSRS. BEMROSE & SONS announce a new and cheaper edition of *The Art of the Old English Potter*, by L. M. Solon, which was favourably reviewed in the ACADEMY some time ago. The etchings will not be reproduced, but the new editions will be illustrated by upwards of fifty examples not given in the former edition, which have been selected from various public and private collections, and are engraved from sketches made by the author. The letterpress has been thoroughly revised, and includes much additional information. There is also a new chapter on the introduction of English earthenware on the Continent. A hundred large paper copies of the work will be printed off for subscribers previously to the ordinary edition, the engravings being printed on Japan paper and mounted with the letterpress.

THE Carlyle Society has for some time intended to place a memorial tablet on Carlyle's house in Cheyne Row. A clay medallion of Carlyle (suitable for working in marble), and a drawing of a tablet to surround it, have been prepared by Mr. Charles F. Annesley Voysey, a member of the society. The likeness is stated by competent critics to be excellent. Permission has already been obtained to place the tablet in a good position on the wall of the house. Several donations towards the cost of the work have already been promised by members. Intending subscribers are invited to communicate with the hon. secretary of the Society, Mr. C. Oscar Gridley, 9, Duke Street, London Bridge, S.E.

THE Association of Arts, who have the direction of the Salon, have restricted the free list this year to the exhibitors and the critics. Everyone else had to pay ten francs. If only one-sixth of those who attended the "private view" last year visited the Salon yesterday, the association will raise a fund of 50,000 francs, which will be devoted to the wounded of the Chinese War.

M. HEUZEY has been elected a *membre libre* of the Académie des Beaux-Arts, defeating M. Alphonse de Rothschild. The defeat of M. de Rothschild was due to the strenuous opposition of M. Meissonier, who, however, failed to secure the election of his own candidate, M. Duplessis.

IN our advertisement columns Mr. J. S. Paneth offers for sale two mummies brought by him from Egypt. One of them bears an inscription stating that the deceased is "Keri the prophet of Ammon, and son-in-law of King Bepi."

ON April 20 an exhibition was opened at the American Art Galleries, New York, consisting of pictures sent in competition for the four prizes of 2,500 dollars offered by the cities of New York, Boston, Louisville, and St. Louis. The number of pictures hung is 168, out of over 600 which were sent in. The successful works are Mr. R. Swain Gifford's "Near the Coast," Mr. Alexander Harrison's "Le Crénusule," Mr. Henry Mosler's "The Last Sacrament," and Mr. F. M. Bogg's "Off Honfleur."

THE two latest publications of Messrs. Boussod & Valadon are worthy of the reputation of the firm. One is a very large mezzotint by M. Varin after Mr. Phil Morris's well-known picture called "Friends or Foes," which represents two pretty children in a park doubtful as to the intentions of a group of deer, who approach them with almost equal timidity. The plate is an admirable instance of the skilful employment of every modern resource of mezzotint, and is as brilliant as it is sure to be popular. The other is another of M. Waltner's triumphant rendering of Gainsborough. It is

after the beautiful portrait group of the "Misses Baillie" in the National Gallery.

A GENERAL meeting of the Hellenic Society will be held at 22 Albemarle Street on Thursday, May 7, at five p.m., when the following papers will be read: "A Silver Statuette in the British Museum," by Mr. E. A. Gardner; and "Ulysses and the Sirens," by Miss J. E. Harrison.

## THE STAGE.

## "OURS" AT THE HAYMARKET.

WHETHER the revival of "Ours" at the Haymarket has a pecuniary success or not, a certain measure of artistic success was assured to it from the first. The piece itself, if it has a good deal of the weakness, has also a good deal of the strength, peculiar to its writer. A little literary strength it has—though not very much—and it has some strength, even if only because it has brightness of characterisation, and it has some strength of construction. The literary merit is shown in the fact that the persons of the drama, while they do not talk vulgarly, do not talk "talk." The fragmentary tone of conversation which obtains among the fashionable, when they are not also the cultivated, is skilfully caught. How skilfully is proved by the circumstance that dialogue written nearly twenty years ago still seems pretty fresh and natural. The brightness of characterisation is assuredly less marked in "Ours" than in "Caste"; but Chalcot and Mary Netley are at least real characters, even as they leave the hands of the author, and before they pass into those of his interpreter. The Prince is decidedly "thin" as a character study. With him almost everything depends on the successful assumption, by the actor, of a foreign manner—of a manner that is intended to be Muscovite. The jealousy of Lady Shendry is, however, very real as well as very ugly; but in real life it is doubtful whether her lord would have quite so quietly submitted to quite so much discomfort. Next in our list, we come to "strength of construction." Neatness of construction is shown in several places; real strength perhaps only at the end of the second act; but there it is displayed so undeniably that its effect atones for a good deal of accompanying weakness.

So much for the comedy then, and enough, we think, about a piece with which, for the last sixteen years, the public has been so inevitably familiar. Now, a word for the acting. Much of it—much of the best of it—has been seen before: not all even of the best, however. But Mr. Bancroft's Chalcot, and Mrs. Bancroft's Mary Netley, the world knows well. We do not think Mrs. Bancroft finds by any means her best chances in the rôle of Mary. Mary is a chatterbox, Mary is not a little "cheeky," Mary is good humoured, Mary can make a roley-poley pudding; and that is about all one gets to know of Mary. Of course, there is a good deal of art and a great deal of happy temperament used of necessity to make us accept—to make us even enjoy—a character not only youthful but somewhat raw; somewhat too little complex; too provokingly simply and ordinary. Still we hold the part does not afford to Mrs. Bancroft the chances that her art legitimately claims. She has had parts much more unfitted to her—the lady in "Diplomacy," for example; but she has

played, just recently, a character in which it has been very much more satisfactory to see her. Mr. Bancroft, on the other hand, quite admirable just now as *Triplet*, is as well, though not—if the difference may be permitted—as *amply* fitted with *Hugh Chalcot*. But there is true character in the part—the inclination to cynicism bred of the possession of wealth neither laboured for nor inherited with the responsibilities of position and blood, the deep kindliness which struggles with that cynicism, the humorous timidity which alone delays a generosity that would be always in action. And Mr. Bancroft interprets all that with an unfailing skill. Yes; if it is among the more familiar it is none the less among the truest character-studies that our stage affords. Mr. Kemble might, perhaps, bestow a little more distinction on the part of the Colonel. Sir Alexander, as it is, is a shade too amiably bourgeois. Miss Victor plays his wife. That is a character in which, from a personal point of view, it would have been almost pleasanter to fail than to triumph. We cannot, however, withhold from Miss Victor the recognition of her success. From beginning to end, the lady, with heroic spirit let us think, made herself almost as unendurable as it is possible to be. As Mrs. Bancroft plays the heroine of broad fun, Miss Calhoun plays the heroine of sentiment. Not having even yet been lucky enough to see her Rosalind—of which the best judges think the most highly—we must account her present performance to be her most complete. Indeed, every phase and humour of the character—from lights to depths, from brightness to intensity—is within her grasp, and hers is a delightful performance—that of a delicate artist from beginning to end. Mr. Barrymore, who plays with her as *Blanche's* lover, has not the immediate winningness of Mr. Conway—his sometimes seductive authority. But he is fully equal to the part's substantial requirements: he can be tender and earnest. It may be that Mr. Hare made rather more out of the colourless Prince than Mr. Brookfield has contrived to do; but, if so, it must have been by wonderful ingenuity; and we are little disposed to blame Mr. Brookfield for not doing more than he has done with a person of the drama—a "character" we will not say—which it pleased the author of the comedy to consider Russian. The part is supplied with neither words nor dramatic action to constitute real material out of which the artist of the stage may propose to himself to work.

FREDERICK WEDMORE.

#### STAGE NOTES.

THE dates of the performances of plays in the open air in the grounds of Coombe House are fixed for May 28, 29, and 30, June 29, 30, and July 1, July 14, 15, and 16. "As You Like It" and "The Faithfull Shepherdesse" will be produced under the direction of Mr. E. W. Godwin. Among those who will take part in the performances are the Princess Hellen of Kappurthala, Lady Archibald Campbell, Lord and Lady Edward Spencer Churchill, Lady St. Leonards, Mrs. Plowden, Mrs. George Batten, Mrs. Strans, Mrs. Kevill Davis, Miss Calhoun, Miss Schletter, Miss Roche, Mr. Claude Ponsonby, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Bouchier, Mr. Cordova, Mr. Rose, Mr. Fulton, Mr. Courtenay, and Mr. Herman Vezin. The plays will be under the

immediate patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Prince and Princess Christian, the Princess Louise, and the Marquis of Lorne. Tickets will be obtainable at all the principal libraries.

THE Oxford University Dramatic Society are going to give this term in the Town Hall six performances of Shakspeare's "Henry IV," Part 1.

#### MUSIC.

##### RECENT CONCERTS.

LAST week we were only able just to announce the successful production of Herr Dvorák's new symphony in D minor at the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society: we must now add a word or two about the work itself. Of the four movements the opening *allegro maestoso* in six-eight time is the most striking. There is unmistakable earnestness and dignity about it. The subject matter is perhaps not startling, but it is suggestive. The composer gradually unfolds its beauty and value. His system of "working out" is not mechanical, but a natural growth: the buds become flowers. It is, of course, impossible at a first hearing to seize the whole plan to discover the full meaning of such an elaborate movement; but one hearing was sufficient to make us feel that the oftener we hear it the better we shall like it. There are so many themes, so many combinations and changes, that we receive a series of powerful impressions, and listen and admire; but cannot stop to reason or to analyse. The beautiful subject in B flat, and the delicate *coda*, are two very attractive portions of this *allegro*. The varied and interesting scoring adds to the beauty and strength of the music; besides wood-wind and strings, there are four horns, trumpets, three trombones, and a bass tuba, and of these instruments the composer makes most effective use. The *andante* which follows contains some plaintive and charming themes, the last of which pleasantly reminds us that Herr Dvorák has made a deep study of Wagner's "Tristan." The same influence is strongly felt too in the *coda* of the first movement. We like to note the sources from whence an author has received inspiration, and make these remarks by way of praise and not of disparagement. Herr Dvorák is no doubt catholic in his tastes; but judging from his music we fancy his three special idols are Beethoven, Schubert and Wagner. It is their spirit which he has caught; for in his music we seldom find actual reminiscences. In this slow movement, after a somewhat extended development of a short phrase, the composer re-states his subject matter, but not, as one would naturally expect, in the same key as at the commencement: there it was F, now it is A major. It is only in the *coda* that he gets back to the proper key. The effect is novel, but not unpleasing. The *scherzo* is exceedingly lively, and the elaborate trio attracts particular attention. The *finale* is brilliant and energetic, but so far as we can judge, we are not disposed to give it equal rank with the first movement, except in the matter of orchestration. Taking into consideration the difficulties of the new work, the performance was very good, and, as we have already stated, its reception most cordial. Mdlle. Clotilde Kleeberg gave an effective rendering of Weber's Concertstück, and received much applause. The programme included Spohr's "Faust" Overture, Beethoven's "Leonora" (No. 1) and Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Sir Arthur Sullivan conducted with great ability. Miss M. Etherington and Mr. E. Lloyd were the vocalists.

On Friday evening a concert was given at the Princes' Hall by the students of the Vocal Academy of the late Mdme. Sainton Dolby. "Florimel," a cantata for female voices, completed by the eminent vocalist only shortly before her death, was performed. The music has no marked character, nor is it made of very stern stuff, but one cannot help admiring the simplicity and spontaneity of the melodies; while, from time to time there are indications of true musical feeling and talent. The *soli* parts were effectively sung by the Misses F. Moody, Hyde, and A. Foster. The chorus singing was particularly pure and bright. The work was conducted with the utmost care by M. Sainton. Miss M. Willis deserves special mention for her able rendering of Rossini's "Non più Mesta." The second part of the programme commenced with a Concertante of Mauer's for four violins; and the clever performance of this showy piece by M. Sainton's pupils, Miss W. Robinson, Miss Gates, Miss Cheetham, and Miss Cocks was one of which their master might well be proud. This was followed by a series of songs, all compositions of Mdme. Sainton. Of these space will only allow us to mention the graceful one, "Lady love, tender dove," admirably interpreted by Mr. E. Lloyd. Mr. Leipold officiated as conductor. The concert was well attended.

Mr. Manns' Benefit Concert was held last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. The programme commenced with Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, and the performance was in every way worthy of the beautiful work. The Verwandlungs-Musik and the closing scene from the first-act of "Parsifal" was the special feature of the afternoon. The fine choral writing of course renders this the most acceptable excerpt from Wagner's great music-drama. Orchestra and chorus were good last Saturday, but Mr. Manns hurried much of the music; and the boys' voices were harsh and fearfully out of time. We, of course, do not forget that what they have to sing is at an uncomfortably high pitch, but, even making allowance for this, they were very bad. We hope Mr. Manns will let us hear this music again next season under more favourable conditions. Mdlle. Clotilde Kleeberg played Mozart's D minor concerto with great neatness and refinement. A Mr. John Dunn made his first appearance, and won loud applause for his clever performance of one of Ernst's most difficult solos. While acknowledging the ability of the player, we regret that a mere bravura piece should find its way into a Palace programme. Mdlle. Pauline Cramer, from the Royal Opera of Munich, made her first appearance, and notwithstanding her nervousness, made a highly favourable impression. She has a fine soprano voice, and sings with artistic taste and feeling. Her songs were "Ocean, thou mighty monster," from Oberon; and two *Lieder* by Grieg and Brahms, in which she was accompanied on the piano by Mr. C. Armbruster. The other vocalists were Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. W. Mills, and Sig. Foli. The selection of songs was unusually interesting.

The first Richter concert of the season took place at St. James's Hall last Monday evening. The room was crowded, the reception given to the conductor most enthusiastic, and the performances all excellent. Of course, there is nothing new to say about the programme, which contained such well-known works as Beethoven's Symphony in A, Schubert's No. 8 in B minor, the Tannhäuser Overture. Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 4 was also included in the scheme. Herr Richter seems very fond of this piece, but we fancy he could find pieces of higher artistic value to show off the capabilities of his splendid orchestra.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

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